The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3501. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Capture of Fredericksburgh by Gen. Burnside.

Terrific Bombardment of the City from 176 Guns.

Attempts to Construct Pontoon Bridges in the Face of the Enemy's Fire.

Our Engineers Driven Away by the Rebel Sharpshooters.

The River Crossed in Small Boats by a Forlorn Hope of One Hundred Men.

The Sharpshooters Driven Out and a Number Captured.

The Bridges Completed and the City Occupied.

The Enemy Driven Behind Their Defensive Works.

Crossing of General Franklin Three Miles Below.

The Gunboats Shelling the Enemy Down the River.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Morning, Dec. 11.

At 6 o'clock this morning 143 guns opened on the devoted city of Fredericksburgh, and up to the latest moment the firing continued without interruption.

Its destruction appears certain.

The enemy opened their fire at 7 o'clock, but thus far have done no serious injury.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S grand division is crossing the river three miles below the city, having constructed bridges there with but slight opposition from the enemy.

The gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Morning, Dec. 11—9 A.M.

Everything last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for the crossing of the river.

During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river, and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city.

At 5 o'clock this morning the rebels fired two signal guns, and while turning the latter part of the night rockets were frequently seen to ascend within their lines.

At 5 o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced.

When the bridges were about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank.

Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side.

The engineers were driven from the bridges, and several killed and wounded.

At 6 o'clock Gen. BURNSIDE ordered all the guns to be opened on the city.

The cannonade, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible.

The city is on fire, and its destruction appears to be certain.

The enemy about 7 o'clock this morning opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

Gen. FRANKLIN constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with but slight opposition. His troops are now crossing.

The gunboats are now shelling the enemy about 15 miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past two days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again been commenced.

The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are complete.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Noon.

On the attempt being made to finish the bridges in front of the city, the rebel infantry again opened their fire, when our artillery in position was again opened on the city, the result being that it was fired in several new places.

The enemy have used very little artillery up to this time, as it would endanger their own men, who are holding the river front.

Gen. BURNSIDE has just issued an order to concentrate every available gun upon the city, under the cover of the fire of which its believed that the bridges can be finished.

The killed and wounded so far do not amount to more than fifty men.

HEADQUARTERS, Thursday Evening, Dec. 11.

But little firing took place between one and three o'clock, during which time all the available batteries were placed in position. They then numbered 176 guns. At a given signal, all the batteries opened on the city. The fire was terrible, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding places. The shot and shell went crashing through the houses, in many cases setting them on fire, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view.

It soon became evident that bridges could not be built, except by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats. The order was no sooner given than hundreds of braves stepped forward, but all could not go. About one hundred were selected.

They were soon on their way, while the artillery threw a perfect shower of iron hail on the opposite bank. They reached the opposite shore but not without loss.

With fixed bayonets, they rushed upon the enemy, killing several, and taking one hundred and one prisoners, who were safely landed on this side.

At 4½ o'clock, two bridges were finished opposite the city, when the troops immediately began to cross over. The enemy were soon driven from the city back to their line of works.

The two bridges in front of Gen. Franklin were successfully laid early in the day, but his troops did not cross until the two upper ones were ready.

A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that is likely to be made.

The rebels fired but few guns in the morning, and none in the afternoon, although their works were in easy range during the forenoon.

The rebels burnt the railroad bridge just outside the city.

Between thirty and forty houses were burnt, mostly in the business part of the city.

During the day between 8,000 and 9,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by our artillery.

Everything is quiet to-night.

The indications are that a battle will be fought to-morrow.

THE INDICATIONS ON TUESDAY.

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862.

This morning there are indications both of an advance and of Winter quarters. It is believed that the War Department is undecided in reference to the immediate disposition of the army.

A number of our most popular Generals are represented to have used strenuous efforts to influence the authorities at Washington to favor a forward movement. They take the ground that a Winter campaign would be feasible, and doubtless attended with the most satisfactory results.

Other Generals, not wanting in skill and judgment, assert that to penetrate further the enemy's country from this direction at this season, would be a foolhardy undertaking. They recommend that the soldiers should be allowed to construct wooden barracks, be furnished with a requisite supply of clothing and blankets, and have all possible comforts extended to them during the cold season, so that they may be better prepared to take the field early in the Spring. The fate of the army is anxiously awaited both by officers and men.

The rebels continue to be active on their fortifications. It is thought, however, that the works are a feint on their part, in order to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

The weather is clear and cold. A considerable quantity of snow lies upon the ground. The woods are getting to be in a very bad state. WHIT.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Moving Upon the City in Force.

OUR PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

A Battle Momentarily Expected.

The Philadelphia *Press* has the following special dispatch:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The rebels, under Gens. JOE JOHNSTON, BRAGG, CHEATHAM, FORREST and MORGAN, have advanced, and appeared in our front in great force this morning, driving in our pickets at every point.

A battle is momentarily expected near Hartsville. Reinforcements are being hurried forward, and every point will be strengthened. The recent rebel victory at Hartsville has greatly emboldened the rebels.

Gen. NEGLEY takes the field to-morrow in person.

Gen. MITCHELL will command the post of Nashville, and is rapidly organizing new troops under orders of Gen. ROSECRANS, to form a reserve force to move at any moment.

FORREST has reached Clarksville, and holds that place with a considerable force.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Return of Gen. Hovey to Friar's Point—A Gunboat Reconnoissance up the Yazoo.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 11.

Gen. HOVEY and Staff arrived at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi River, on Sunday morning. It was not known whether his entire command returned with him.

Two hundred negroes returned with Gen. HOVEY, 25 of whom he found chained in a cane brake.

A reconnoissance had been made by gunboats up the Yazoo River, the results of which were unknown. It is reported that there was from five to six feet of water in the channel of the river.

THE VICTORY AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Additional Details of the Battle.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded One Thousand.

The Rebel Loss Two Thousand.

Many of Their Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Further details are received from Gens. BLUNT and HERRON from the battle-ground, Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Our loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at one thousand, and that of the enemy at over two thousand.

The rebels left many of their dead and most of their wounded for us to care for.

Extensive hospitals will be improvised in Fayetteville.

Persons returned from the battle-field represent that the enemy are twenty-eight thousand strong.

Their artillery was much crippled. We took four caissons filled with ammunition, and a large number of small arms.

Gen. BLUNT moves forward to-day on Cane Hill.

Gen. HERRON remains at Prairie Grove burying the dead and wounded.

The enemy muffled their wheels and moved off in the night, continuing their retreat to Van Buren, and probably crossing the Arkansas River.

Col. MCFARLAND, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, is killed.

Col. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and Maj. THOMAS, of the Twentieth Iowa Regiment, and a large number of subaltern officers are wounded.

It was a hard fought battle, and a complete victory.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs Gen. CURTIS that the rebels with whom he fought the battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark., have probably crossed the Arkansas River.

The enemy left all of his wounded and most of his dead on the field, uncared for.

One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large number of the remainder are wounded mortally.

The total loss of the enemy is estimated by Gen. BLUNT at nearly two thousand.

Our loss is two hundred killed, and about five hundred wounded. Most of the latter will recover.

Gen. HERRON puts the loss of the enemy at from five to seven hundred killed, and twenty-five hundred wounded, and estimates our own loss higher than Gen. BLUNT does.

Col. BLACK, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, is among the killed, and Maj. THOMPSON, of the Twentieth Iowa, among the wounded.

The enemy lost five Colonels.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Message of the Rebel Governor, Vance—His Complaints of the Condition of Affairs in the State—Free Labor Movements in Newbern and Beaufort, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

The message of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, to the General Assembly, dated Nov. 17, has been received here. It is very lengthy and betrays nothing like Union sentiments, but appeals to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which can alone sustain a revolution. He reflects severely upon the Confederate Conscript law, and bitterly denounces the spirit of speculation and extortion which pervades the State. He says flour can now be used only by the rich, and that everything has a tendency upward. The plenteousness of money and the high prices of property he alleges as a reason why men should be made to pay their debts. The North Carolina soldiers, he says, are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothes. The present debt of the State is stated at $20,963,361 01. He says "there is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land," that "people are beginning to forget that there is such a thing as civil law," and alludes to the "violent and law-defying tendencies of the times," and to the frequency of "murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice." Referring to the confinement in Salisbury, by the Confederate authorities, of the citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences, he says what their guilt consists in he does not know, but he does know that "they were not arrested by lawful process." He strongly denounces the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the power of which, he says, he "learns from the newspapers," Congress has conferred upon the President, and says that he is "unwilling to see such powers intrusted to any living man." He objects to the distillation of grain, and the diversion of the school fund to war purposes, and concludes by urging upon the Legislature the "vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defence of our country and our cause."

The Wilmington *Journal* says that Gen. WHITING has arrived there and entered upon the defence of Cape Fear with energy, and that the people feel the utmost confidence in him. Four rebel regiments have recently arrived there.

The Raleigh *Standard* says:

"A gentleman of this State, who has lately escaped from the Yankee lines, informs us that while North he understood that the collection of forces at Suffolk and Newbern by the enemy was designed to advance upon Weldon, Goldsboro and Raleigh. He also says that the taking of Wilmington is in the programme. Let our authorities be on the alert."

The rebel General EVANS, is now in command of the rebel forces at Kinston.

The conservative majority in the Legislature have elected as State Printer, W. W. HOLDEN, of the Raleigh *Standard*.

It appears that Union and Free Labor meetings have been privately held in the City and elsewhere for many weeks. The great Free Labor demonstration at Beaufort a few days ago, is creating a profound sensation in the Department, and throughout the State. The organization of this movement is quietly progressing, and enlisting large numbers of adherents.

Information received at headquarters disclose the fact that a powerful reaction against the war is now progressing in the interior. Letters from all classes of people, intercepted by the capture of rebel mails, indicate a universal prayer for peace.

FROM KEY WEST.

Winter and Wealth—The Blockade—Arrival of Reinforcements—Thanksgiving, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Our island has been so barren of events of any distant importance for a long time, that silence has been clearly the greater wisdom.

With the closing in of our cool, delightful Winter weather, and the complete restoration of the health of the island, there comes a returning influx of population, accompanied by very numerous arrivals, both naval and marine, that gives to our streets the bustle and activity incident to larger cities. Our absent citizens have nearly all returned, excepting Judge MARVIN, of the Admiralty Court, whose arrival is very anxiously looked for, on the next steamer, by a very numerous and expectant body of suitors. A number of the families of officers of the army have already arrived, and more are expected, who will spend here the Winter months, and also the families of some of our naval officers, attached to the Gulf Squadron, altogether promising for Key West a very pleasant if not a gay season.

Let the straight-laced sermonize as they will, it has not been ordered for all Americans to immure themselves within their troubles. They will dance, sing or fight, alternating as the courtesies of life, or the warm blood of loyalty in the defence of right, may demand.

Several of our naval cruisers are now in the harbor awaiting the arrival of Commodore BAILEY, who will succeed Acting Rear-Admiral LARDNER in the command of the Eastern Gulf Squadron. Commodore BAILEY is now daily expected in the steamer *Blackstone*, and, as we have a right to look for advantages to arise from all changes of this kind, we are stimulated with the prospect of fleets of rich prizes convoyed into our harbor by the numerous fine steamers attached to this squadron. They have done excellent work all Summer in the dull and monotonous employment of enforcing the blockade, as the numerous prizes they have brought in here will attest—thirteen of which are now in the harbor awaiting the action of the Court. Yet, knowing as we do that so large a number of vessels succeed in running the blockade, we have a right to expect that increased vigilance and determination of effort on the part of officers and crew on all the numerous vessels we now have scattered along the coast would result in diminishing that number. To accomplish this doubtless is the spontaneous prompting of every commander; but as men are differently constituted, and the action resulting from the same principles and impulses being as widely different as their countenances, we involuntarily learn to prefer some to others, their peers, and expect more from them. This is eminently manifest in the movements of these vessels, some of which, entering our harbor from a short cruise, having a prize under convoy, we expect to see them renew their supply of coals and stores and depart at once, and are not disappointed. Others, making long cruises, return alone, and after enjoying the very ordinary routine of our port and town for a week, or perhaps two, are so unfortunate as to discover that some needed repairs must be done before going to sea; and should these repairs compel a trip to the North for their accomplishment, the *stern duty* is submitted to with a grace and cheerfulness deserving the highest commendation, and a brilliant example to those about entering upon a hopeless or hazardous enterprise.

A chief in command, with his powers of magnetism, exercises a wonderful influence over subalterns, and to this source may be traced much individual success. May our new Commodore be strongly imbued with this principle, and with his instructions and orders to the departing ship may it be transmitted to officers and crew, animating them to a noble zeal, equaling the highest duties of the loyal patriot engaged in the glorious cause of protecting his country's flag and punishing those who traitorously or wantonly assault it.

The army transport steamer *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived from New-York on the 30th, having on board about fifty recruits, under command of Major SHAUBMAN, for the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, at this place, who received the Major and his recruits with a warmth of cheers that made the welkin ring over the Island. This regiment has suffered severe loss this Summer from yellow fever, and will require further recruiting to fill up its ranks. But almost as deplorable is the fact that a spirit of discord is fostered and encouraged between the regiment and its individual members and the citizens both loyal and disloyal. This is done by persons on the pretence of requiring justice at the hands of each member for his individual action or make the regiment *en masse* responsible. It all grows out of the petty feeling and spite engendered by treatment of the slave question. There all the difficulty culminates. Men were truly loyal and patriotic until their hold upon the negro was loosened, and the dollars from his forced labor flowed not so steadily into their coffers. In beautiful contrast with this stands the conduct of those patriots who, preferring the Union as the first of earthly blessings *to our Southern home*, consistently and unwaveringly support the Government policy, and are prepared to meet any and all contingencies, be it Freedom or Slavery. The policy of emancipation for this Island and Fort Jefferson as military and naval stations, commends itself to the inhabitants and the Government as a wise and judicious measure, that would result to the advantage of all parties in view of the provision for compensation to loyal owners, and as all here have taken the oath of allegiance, there would be but few who would suffer at all by the arrangement. Many citizens here favor an application to Congress for this purpose.

Our worthy Consul, Capt. SHUFELDT, at Havana, has complained of the very numerous transfers of American vessels by citizens of this place to parties in Cuba. This arises from the large number of captured prizes, vessels which are brought in and adjudicated here. Being small vessels, of course, they are sold here at United States Marshal's sale, and any one may become the purchaser. There being not sufficient employment for so many here, the surplus are taken to Nassau or Havana, where they find a ready sale, and, perhaps they may again be found running the blockade and again be brought in here. There seems no remedy for this state of things, except by destroying the vessels, and then the captors would be heard from.

The citizens of this town made a very general and enthusiastic turn-out, a few days since, to do honor to the occasion of presenting our National banner, by some patriotic loyal ladies, to the Ninetieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, Col. JOS. S. MORGAN commanding. The presentation took place in the open air, and the large concourse of citizens and military were addressed by various gentlemen in terms of warm and enthusiastic patriotism, cheered by the assembled crowd. I will inclose you a copy of the Key West *New Era*, containing a full account of the proceedings. This is the second flag presented to this regiment by the ladies of this city, and when we notice the contribution very recently sent from here in aid of the volunteers, it may be safely claimed that the spirit of loyalty and freedom, having only slumbered on this island, is quite able to make itself manifest on any necessary occasion. We shall expect to hear no more declarations that there is no loyalty in Key West.

Thursday the 27th, by the proclamation of the military commander, was observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty for the many blessings we enjoy. The churches were all well attended; business being entirely suspended and the stores and public houses all closed, order and quiet were as complete as on the Sabbath. Strangers expressed their surprise that we should so completely devote the day in the true spirit designed in the appointment. Exact justice, however, would except some very few disloyalists, whose States Rights proclivities have such an engrossing influence over their action and temper that even in our churches they contemptuously ignore other rites which in their unhappy state they deem inharmonious.

Since my last letter there have been three prize vessels brought into port, two of which were captured by the steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. ENGLISH. There are now seventeen vessels here under libel, awaiting the action of the Prize Court. The English steamer *Adela* is still lying in our harbor, under a large expense for care and safety, seven persons having been on board, in charge, for the last four months, and her cargo being sealed up, by order of the Court, may be like many other cargoes—suffering a material damage. A case as desperate as this vessel's, in which the parties were induced to steal the papers from the custody of the Court, scarcely merits the great indulgence and delay accorded to it, at so much cost of labor and probable damage. These vessels and their cargoes will all, or nearly all, be sold here during the month, and thus scatter a large amount of property.

The following war vessels are now in port, viz.:

Frigate *St. Lawrence*, flag-ship of Commodore LARDNER; steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. ROGERS; steamer *Octorora*; steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Capt. WELCOM; steamer *Tahoma*, Capt. HOWELL; steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. SPOTTS. A brig now standing in toward the channel is supposed to be the *Perry*, from Aspinwall.

The United States Army transport, *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, from New-York, arrived here on the 29th inst., and left same day for New-Orleans *via* Fort Jefferson.

F.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Result of the Congressional Elections.

Mr. Flanders Elected in the First District, and Mr. Hahn in the Second.

The steamship *Marion* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 4th inst.

The most important news by this arrival relates to the results of the Congressional election in the First and Second Districts of Louisiana. We find them summed up by the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 4th, as follows:

"The election, which took place in the First and Second Districts of the State of Louisiana yesterday, Dec. 3, was to fill vacancies in the present Congress. There were many candidates in the field; but Mr. KENJAMIN F. FLANDERS is chosen in the First District, and Mr. MICHAEL HAHN in the Second District. These gentlemen are unconditional Union men. Mr. FLANDERS is, we believe, a native of New-Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was a Douglas Democrat. He has resided among us some thirty years. Mr. HAHN is of German descent, but has lived here since his boyhood. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a staunch Unionist through the darkest hours of secession madness. We felicitate the people of United States upon the election of Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN; we congratulate the citizens of New-Orleans on the signal overthrow of Mr. JACOB BARKER, the negro-worshipping and rebel candidate. Of his popularity we shall hear no more forever, we trust."

THE ELECTION.

The election yesterday for two members of Congress to represent the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana, passed off very quietly. There was no disturbance of any kind, so far as we have heard, and in this particular we have to congratulate the inhabitants of this City on the favorable change that has taken place in the manners of the people under the new *régime*. There was, to be sure, some noisy demonstrations on the part of the partisans of Mr. JACOB BARKER, but he was defeated, getting fewer votes than any other candidate.

In the First Congressional District there were two candidates, Mr. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, the nominee of the Union Association, and Mr. J. E. BOULIGNY, Member of the last Congress. Mr. FLANDERS is elected.

In the Second Congressional District there were four candidates—Mr. MICHAEL HAHN, Union, and the candidate of the people, as the result proved; Mr. GRAETHOUSE, Mr. E. H. DURELL, the nominee of the Union Committee, and Mr. JACOB BARKER, the candidate of the Bank of Commerce. Mr. HAHN was elected. Below we give the result in figures.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Second District.

		Flanders.	Bouligny.
8th Precinct	Poll No. 1	48	4
	Poll No. 2	47	1
9th Precinct	Poll No. 1	106	3
	Poll No. 2	113	1
10th Precinct	Poll No. 1	45	5
	Poll No. 2	40	4
11th Precinct	Poll No. 1	46	5
	Poll No. 2	55	5
12th Precinct	Poll No. 1	72	26
	Poll No. 2	87	8
13th Precinct	Poll No. 1	46	8
	Poll No. 2	50	7
14th Precinct	Poll No. 1	28	5
	Poll No. 2	42	10
Third District.			
15th Precnct	Poll No. 1	87	9
	Poll No. 2	107	7
16th Precinct	Poll No. 1	56	1
	Poll No. 2	38	1
17th Precinct	Poll No. 1	7	—
	Poll No. 2	5	—
18th Precinct	Poll No. 1	146	5
	Poll No. 2	118	3
19th Precinct	Poll No. 1	70	1
	Poll No. 2	67	—
20th Precinct	Poll No. 1	191	1
	Poll No. 2	213	3
21st Precinct	Poll No. 1	92	1
	Poll No. 2	122	2
Algiers		29	18
Total		2194	136

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

First District.

		Durell.	Habn.	Barker.	Greathouse.
1st Precinct	Poll No. 1	36	77	9	1
	Poll No. 2	31	31	3	—
2d Precinct	Poll No. 1	12	58	21	—
	Poll No. 2	31	87	14	1
3d Precinct	Poll No. 1	47	266	17	1
	Poll No. 2	33	89	17	1
4th Precinct	Poll No. 1	20	61	13	2
	Poll No. 2	44	52	10	3
5th Precinct	Poll No. 1	99	69	7	—
	Poll No. 2	21	55	7	—
6th Precinct	Poll No. 1	11	38	11	2
	Poll No. 2	53	54	23	1
7th Precinct	Poll No. 1	74	124	29	5
	Poll No. 2	98	70	19	2
	Poll No. 3	62	56	9	2
Fourth District.					
22d Precinct	Poll No. 1	107	95	16	18
	Poll No. 2	80	82	15	16
23d Precinct	Poll No. 1	36	47	10	66
	Poll No. 2	43	41	12	58
Total		856	1411	265	178
Jefferson Parish.					
Jefferson City		48	37	17	150
Carrollton		1	72	26	16
Total		49	109	43	166
Grand total		905	1510	308	343

RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY.—We have received the following election returns from the Quarantine Station by telegraph. They show FLANDERS to be carrying everything before him: "At Cyprian's Precinct the whole number of votes cast was 56, of which B. F. FLANDERS received 36. At Allen Ellston's Precinct, whole number 43, of which FLANDERS received 43."

As a matter of reference we append the following vote cast at the Congressional election, 1859:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Parishes.	La Sere.	Bouligny.	Elmyens.
Orleans, Second District	708	979	162
Orleans, Third District	493	904	90
Orleans, Algiers	128	197	3
St. Bernard	174	66	—
Pisquemines	512	64	—
Total	2015	2270	255
Majority		195	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Taylor.	Nicholls.
Orleans First District	1979	1268
Orleans, Fourth District	556	296
Carrollton	431	429
St. Charles	97	95
St. John	185	176
St. James	244	270
Ascension	83	—
Assumption	589	216
Lafourche	603	289
Jefferson	124	—
Total	5236	3739
Majority for Taylor	1512	
Total number of votes cast First Congressional District		8975
Total number of votes cast Second Congressional District		9497
Total		18,472

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 76 CAMP-STREET, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, 1862.

The Exchange market was drooping to-day. The counter rate for checks at the principal Banks was 4 ₱ cent. premium for its own notes; private Bankers' rates, for selling and buying, were from 3-16 @ 4 ₱ cent. premium. Out-door Sight ranged from 1½ @2½ ₱ cent. premium. Sterling was dull at 108, and Francs ranged from 3.90@3.75, though private bills could not be placed better than 4@4.10. The movements in Gold were light, at 37@40 ₱ cent. premium. Silver was dealt in at from 30@35 ₱ cent. premium. The supply of coin is running quite low. Many old stockings and hiding places have disgorged at the high figures of the past two months. Legal tender notes ranged from 5@8 ₱ cent. premium, though some holders held at higher rates. In the bills on New-York and other places there is very little doing; these bills must be attended with documentary substantials to command purchase by dealers.

There were some attempts to do a little jobbing in Stocks. Gaslight Company can be disposed of to the extent of a score or two of shares. From the circumstance that there is a buyer in the market, holders have enhanced their views to 120. There have been some sales—that is a dozen or two shares—at something less. But the entire Stock market and movements are nothing more than a bagatelle.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR—Rainy weather interrupted out-door operations, this morning, and we have no sales by the regular trade to report. About 1,000 hhds. were sold at auction on the basis of 6¼c. for Inferior, 6¾c.@7¼c. for Fair to Fully Fair and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Clarified, viz.: 10 at 6¾c., 1 at 8¾c., 16, 16, 15, 16 and 12 at 6¾c., 12 at 8 15-16c., 150 and 38 at 9c., 62, 10 and 88 at 9¼c., 79, 10 and 42 at 9¼c., 10 and 88 at 9½c., 39 and 7 at 9¾c., 54, 75, 28 and 84 at 9¾c., 32 at 9¾c. and 12 at 10¼c. ₱ lb. cash, in currency. The stock is light and the receipts are mostly for account of the Confiscation Committee. The demand is for export.

MOLASSES—There were no sales by the regular trade to-day. Yesterday New Prime sold at 40c. ₱ gallon. To-day, at auction, the following sales of old crop were made: 6 bbls. at 20c., 100 at 25, 95 at 24, and 63 at 37c. ₱ gal.

HAY—About 315 bales Prime Northern, sold by the regular trade, at $42 50 ₱ ton.

LARD—Prime, in kegs, is retailing at 17c. ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—The demand is supplied by dealers at 25c.@32c.

BACON.—The retail demand is supplied at 8¾c.@ 9¾c. for Shoulders, 9c.@10c. for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 14c.@16c. for Sugar-cured Hams.

FREIGHTS.—We quote as the rates by sailing vessels for Northern ports $5 ₱ hhd. of Sugar, and $1 87½ ₱ bbl. for Molasses.

WHISKY—That made from Louisiana Rum is retailing slowly at $2 75, and that made from grain at $3 ₱ gallon.

FEED—The retail demand is supplied at $30 ₱ ton for Hay, $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs. for Bran, and 90c. ₱ bushel, for Corn and Oats.

There were no sales of Provisions worthy of notice, at auction, to-day.

THE INDIAN CONVICTS.

Message of the President to Congress—Thirty-nine Indians Ordered to be Executed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The President to-day sent the following Message:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with your resolution of Dec. 5, 1862, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, and also the evidence in his possession upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death, I have the honor to state that on receipt of said resolution I transmitted the same to the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a note, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "A," and in response to which I received through that Department a letter of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "B," [already published.] I further state that on the 6th day of November last I received a long telegraphic dispatch from Major-Gen. POPE at St. Paul, Min., simply announcing the names of the persons sentenced to be hanged. I immediately telegraphed to have transcripts of the records in all the cases forwarded to me, which transcripts, however, did not reach me until two or three days before the present meeting of Congress. Meantime, I received, through telegraphic dispatches and otherwise, appeals in behalf of the condemned, appeals for their execution, and expressions of opinion as to the proper policy in regard to them and the Indians generally in that vicinity, none of which, as I understand, falls within the scope of your inquiry. After the arrival of the transcript of records, but before I had sufficient opportunity to examine them, I received a joint letter from one of the Senators and both of the Representatives from Minnesota, which contains some statements of fact not found in the records of the trials, and for which reason I transmit a copy marked "C." [Already published.] I also for the same reason inclose a printed memorial of the citizens of St. Paul, addressed to me, and forwarded with the letter aforesaid. Anxious to not act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak on the one hand, nor with so much severity as to be real cruelty on the other, I caused a careful examination of the records of the trials to be made, first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females. Contrary to my expectations, only two of this class were found. I then directed a further examination and classification of all who were proven to have participated in massacres as distinguished from participation in battles. This class numbered forty, and included two convicted of female violation. One of the number is strongly recommended to the Commission which tried him for commutation to ten years' imprisonment. I have ordered the other thirty-nine to be executed on Friday, the 19th inst. The order was dispatched from here on Monday, the 8th inst., by a messenger to Gen. SIBLEY, and a copy of which order is herewith transmitted, marked D. An abstract of the evidence as to the forty is herewith inclosed, marked E.

To avoid the immense amount of copying, I lay before the Senate the original transcripts of the records of the trials, as received by me. This is as full and complete a response to the resolution as it is in my power to make.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Court-Martial of Gen. Porter.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The only witness examined was Lieut.-Col. SMITH, late of Gen. POPE's Staff. Nothing was elicited with the exception that the witness was one who pronounced Gen. PORTER to be a traitor to Gen. POPE.

The Court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

Departure for Key West.

The United States bark *Houghton*, Acting Master N. GRAHAM, commanding, sailed Wednesday for Key West. The following is a list of her officers:

N. GRAHAM, Acting Master, commanding; O. F. Browning, Acting Assistant-Paymaster; Wm. Walker, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; W. O. Putnam, Acting Ensign; Lawrence Dempsey, Acting Master's Mate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF EMANCIPATION

Ideas of Emancipation and Colonization—Beneficial Effects—Practicability and Consequences—The Crisis.

THE BERCHES, December, 1862.

As I look out from my window upon the fearless forests, the still and quiet water in the stream below, the calm, blue firmament, from which bursts forth in a flood of glory the radiant light of Heaven, I am reminded that, let the fiery passions of men rage as they please, let sin do its vile work, and let depravity cover the land with awful crimes; yet, the laws of God, working in the operations of nature, and the moral government of the universe will go on to do their perfect work. Spring will return with its verdure. Seed time and harvest will return, and the bow of promise will return to arch our firmament. Over all God reigns. And is it not most consoling, most hopeful, most glorious, that He does reign? I read the Thanksgiving sermons, so well reported in the TIMES; the burning and beautiful tribute of my friend, HENRY WARD BEECHER, to our mutual friend, MITCHEL; the accurate and dignified account of our beneficent Government, by Dr. TYNG; but I was specially struck by that gentleman who had the courage to "thank God for the war." That man was right; right in common sense as well as in just principles of philosophy. Should we not rather thank God that He has given us strength and courage enough to face and fight Satan, than that he made us so very amiable and weak that we run away, and give the world up for him to pervert and ruin? We had better walk through a little fire than to live, like some of the sinners described in DANTE'S "Hell," merged in thick, filthy, slimy waters.

But, let us to the question of the day. Mr. LINCOLN has fairly and honestly met the issue. Without Slavery we should have had no war; and with it, we shall have no end to the war, if we call twenty Conventions, and make peace a dozen times. The great question is, *What shall we do with the negro?* And that has been the only question of real importance in half a century. Mr. LINCOLN says, *emancipate and remove*. Is that practicable? Is it right? Here, let me say, we meet one of the real and just objections to republican—that is, representative—Government. It is that the diversities of opinion puts difficulties in our way, which would not exist under an arbitrary Government. The Emperor of Russia wants to emancipate twenty millions of people, and although he meets with great opposition, he does it. We must consult everybody's opinion and contrary (as one would *a priori* believe) to all probability must work equal resistance from people of opposite opinions. I have always believed that *emancipation and removal* was the just course, and *I know* that it was practicable. But there never was a cause in this country met with so much opposition as that of the Colonization Society, notwithstanding it was strenuously supported by the purest and best statesmen of this country—such as CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, BURNET and others. The whole embodied mass of slaveholders opposed it, because they wanted Slavery, and nothing else. The Abolitionists opposed it, because they assert and maintain the equality of people. The negroes oppose it, because they say they have as much right here as anybody has. So, if the Colonization Society had been led by GEORGE WASHINGTON, it would have shared the same fate. It was opposed by both interest and passion. Yet, it is a fact, that the Colonization Society *has done the only real good for the negro which has ever been done.* It has founded the Republic of Liberia—the only evidence yet furnished by history that a negro race is capable of self-government. This is something. It is a vast fact, and it is silly and superficial to say that the Colonization Society has done nothing.

Let us now examine Mr. LINCOLN'S scheme. Removal is not essential to it, though I think it would be better to consider the two ideas together—at least so far as to remove those in non-cotton planting States, where negro labor cannot be profitable.

First, then, I say the African *is* an African—and it is needless to argue against that fact. I do not by any means intend that he is not just as much a man as if he were white; or that he has not every title of *right* which any white man has to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. I mean that he is here an *exotic*—a being whose proper soil and climate is the hot regions of the earth. From this fact I infer that if it were possible to do what is best and wisest, it would be the removal of the negro to his native climate.

Secondly—Let us look at the facts. Mr. LINCOLN proposes to amend the Constitution by providing for the emancipation and *payment for* the negroes in the States, which shall emancipate, prior to 1900. To put this in a practical shape, let us suppose that all the Slave States agree to this, and that the emancipation is gradual, terminating in 1900—which is thirty-seven years—*can* the negro be paid for in this way? I assume that the slaves in the United States in 1863, not emancipated by the process of war, will not exceed 3,800,000. If we take into consideration the infant children and useless old men, the cash value in gold cannot be more than $400 each, making *one thousand five hundred and twenty millions of dollars*. This divided among thirty-seven years, is *forty-one millions per annum*. If we add a little to the value and include the interest, it will not amount to more than fifty millions per annum, in round numbers, and would not, in the aggregate, be more than equal to the cost of two years more of war. There is no possible doubt, then, that we can pay this, and double as much (when we look to the increase of population and wealth) *if we choose to do it*. Let us now look to the removal of the negroes to Africa, either in whole or in part. Here let us take the progress of population.

	Slaves.		Slaves.
In 1790	697,897	In 1830	2,009,043
In 1800	893,041	In 1840	2,487,455
In 1810	1,191,360	In 1850	3,204,313
In 1820	1,538,038	In 1860	3,953,524

Since the cessation of the Slave-trade in 1810, the slave population has increased at 2.6 per annum, or, in the last ten years, an actual population of 75,000 per annum. Now, if we *removed* 100,000 negro population per annum for the twenty-five years, *we shall have removed the whole African slave population.* The Colonization Society removes the negroes to Liberia, at an average cost of $30 per man. Call it $50, and supply them with tools and seed. This is but $5,000,000 per annum. Double it, and the cost is a mere drop in the ocean compared with our resources. *It is practicable*—and that is all I am discussing—both to emancipate and remove the negroes.

And if it be practicable, why should one of us object? Will the slaveholder object? Then let him say, where is he going? Where is he drifting? For what depth of perdition is he waiting? Will the Abolitionist or the negro object? Then let them say, for what future fate they are preparing the negro? Is there a man so hopeful, or so prophetic, that he can see any other condition for the negroes among the whites, than that of a degraded caste? I have full faith in a Millenium in which the bright vision of Judah's prophets shall be realized? Dr. CHEEVER has no more faith than I have, in that beautiful future. But, till the last ray of the sun of righteousness shall illumine the last horizon of the earth, I can see no hope for the restoration of negroes, in this country, above the condition which the inferior castes of India have always occupied in regard to their conquerors. Can we hope more for the negro than we can for millions of degraded whites, when he is marked, as the whites are not, with the brand of irrevocable distinction? But, suppose that in generations such a thing were possible, is it not better to restore him to his original home? Is it not better to make him the pioneer of new republics, and raise lost Africa from the doom of ages to a new and glorious birth of nations? What useful purpose can the negro work out in the present territory of the United States but that of a servant? If it took the Anglo-Saxon, a white man, more than three centuries to work himself up to the level of his Norman conqueror, how much longer will it take the negro to come up to the level of the Saxon?

If, then, neither the negro nor the master can reasonably object to removal, who can? The people of these Northern States, who pay taxes for that purpose, are the only ones who have any right to object. But can we, of this class, not sacrifice something to accomplish a great and noble object?—something for the welfare of mankind—something to have made both Africa and America the land of Republics, the land of freemen—the last great pean, in the improvement and happiness of the human race?

Suppose that nothing of this kind is done. Will the wheels of Providence roll back for human neglects and human failures? Alas! no; if Providence must work in fearful judgments, be assured the work will not be arrested. Your correspondent says society in Louisiana is broken up. Thousands of slaves are robbing their masters' property, and rejoicing in the saturnalia of unlicensed liberty. *What it is there, it will be throughout the South.* The crisis has come; and if the folly of the South and the selfishness of the North waits but six months longer, the crisis will have come and gone. Not only will Slavery be ended—not only the masters ruined—not only the South conquered—but we shall have to do at last what we have for half a century refused to do—find a home somewhere for emancipated negroes, unfit for their new condition. If that home be in the South, the masters must come out; and *who will reorganize industry?* Will the Government? Will philanthropists? Will the negroes? or will foreign nations?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Surgeon-General Stammore to the Secretary of War.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the fiscal transactions, and a report upon the operations generally of the Medical Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The amount of the appropriations for the Medical and Hospital Department, remaining on the 30th of June, was:

In the hands of disbursing agents		$6,006 62
In the Treasury of the United States		41,172,92
Amount appropriated per Act approved July 17, 1861		1,271,841 00
Amount appropriated per Act approved Feb. 25, 1862		1,000,000 00
Amount appropriated for deficiency to June 30, 1862, approved Feb. 25, 1862		125,000 00
Amount refunded into the Treasury on account of medical and hospital stores sold at auction, viz:		
S. D. Morrison	$320 60	
John Moore	954 50	
E. H. Abadie	330 43	
J. D. Cotton	240 00	
Samuel Elliott	18 32—	$1,874 35—$2,445,894 89
Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1861	$35,052 91	
Of this sum there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians contracted in 1862	86,597 76	
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c	2,249,462 52—$2,371,113 10	
And in the hands of disbursing agents		74,781 70—$2,405,894 89

It has been usual for a report of the sickness and mortality of the Army to accompany this report, but it is found impracticable, arising from the vast amounts of labor incident thereto, and will be furnished, it is believed, in time for publication as a "Supplement to the Surgeon General's Report for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1862." In the meantime, however, I am enabled to present the following statement of General Hospitals, and the number of patients, according to the latest returns received at this office.

Names.	Location.	No. of Patients.
Ascension, Washington		294
Armory, Washington		486
Carver, Washington		1,278
Columbia, Washington		728
Cliffburne, Washington		1,057
Casparis, Washington		113
Douglas, Washington		375
Eckington, Washington		330
Emory, Washington		902
Epiphany, Washington		172
Ebenezer, Washington		137
Finley, Washington		561
Harewood, Washington		1,834
Judiciary, Washington		491
Mount Pleasant, Washington		1,351
Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington		168
Trinity, Georgetown		91
College, Georgetown		293
Dunbarton-street, Georgetown		97
Camden-street, Baltimore		575
Stewart's Mansion, Baltimore		450
Patterson Park, Baltimore		282
Lexington-street, Baltimore		202
M'Kim's Mansion, Baltimore		332
West's Buildings, Baltimore		682
Annapolis, Annapolis		1,197
General Hospital, No. 1, Frederick, Md		717
General Hospital, No. 2, Frederick, Md		194
General Hospital, No. 3, Frederick, Md		306
General Hospital, No. 4, Frederick, Md		261
General Hospital, No. 5, Frederick, Md		791
General Hospital, No. 6, Frederick, Md		193
Germantown, Phila.		139
Sixteenth-st., Phila.		313
York, Penn.		926
Reading, Penn.		202
Harrisburgh, Penn.		597
Chester, Penn.		816
Point Lookout, Md.		977
Bellevue, N. Y.		609
David's Island, N. Y.		2,166
Jerry, New-York		53
Ladies' Home, N. Y.		263
City, New-York		244
Fort Wood, N. Y.		503
Twenty-eighth-st. New-York		36
Blackwell's Island, New-York		448
Long Island College, New-York		122
Fort Monroe, Va.		1,600
Chesapeake, Va.		238
Mill Creek, Virginia		661
Hampton, Virginia		352
Yorktown, Virginia		162
St. James, New-Orl's		300
Marine, New Orln's		1,200
City, St. Louis		447
Marine, (U. S.,) St. Louis		193
Sisters of Charity, St. Louis		85
New House of Refuge, St. Louis		719
Good Samaritan, St. Louis		135
Benton Barracks, St. Louis		106
Convalescent, St. Louis		1,021
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri		1,049
Jefferson City, Mo.		100
Springfield, Mo		251
Quincy, Illinois		422
General Hospital, No. 1, Louisville, Kentucky		145
Columbus, Ky		78
Floating Hospital, Columbus, Ky		20
Paducah, Kentucky		217
Bardstown Road, Ky.		80
Greenup-street, Covington, Ky		66
U. S. Hospital, Covington, Ky		173
Seminary, Covington, Ky		230
Union City, Tenn.		60
General Hospital, No. 1, Evansville, Ind		145
General Hospital, No. 2, Evansville, Ind		276
General Hospital, No. 3, Evansville, Ind		149
Newark, N. J.		1,343
Clareyville, Md.		462
Beaufort, N. C.		269
Newbern, N. C.		118
Portsmouth, N. C.		58
Hilton Head, S. C.		227
Beaufort, S. C.		152
Beverly, Va.		61
Grafton, Va.		152
Parkersburgh, Va.		59
Wheeling, Va.		74
General Hospital No. 2, Louisville, Kentucky		138
General Hospital, No. 3, Louisville, Kentucky		158
General Hospital, No. 4, Louisville, Kentucky		227
General Hospital, No. 6, Louisville, Kentucky		116
General Hospital, No. 8, Louisville, Kentucky		134
General Hospital, No. 9, Louisville, Kentucky		124
General Hospital, No. 10, Louisville, Kentucky		129
General Hospital, No. 11, Louisville, Kentucky		133
General Hospital, No. 12, Louisville, Kentucky		149
Keokuk, Iowa		1,520
General Hospital, No. 4, Evansville, Ind		102
General Hospital, No. 5, Evansville, Ind		398
Memphis, Tenn		670
Jackson, Tenn		551
U. S. Marine, Cincinnati, Ohio		62
Third-street, Cincinnati, Ohio		61
West End, Cincinnati, Ohio		85
Washington Park, Cincinnati, Ohio		228
Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, Ohio		1,582
Total		58,715

The number of general hospitals is thus seen to be 150, and the total number of patients in them 58,715.

During the past year the health of the troops has been remarkably excellent. No epidemics of any severity have appeared among them, and those diseases which affect men in camp have been kept at a low minimum. Scurvy has been almost entirely prevented, and yellow fever, from which much was feared, has had but few victims.

This immunity is due to the excellent hygienic arrangements instituted, and to the cordial manner in which Generals in command have cooperated with the medical authorities.

In an army the size of that now maintained by the United States, it was, of course, to be expected that the absolute number of sick would be very large, and the important battles that have been fought, have thrown a large number of wounded on the care of the Department. At present, the total number under the charge of officers of the Medical Department is not short of *ninety thousand*, and immediately after the battle of Antietam it was over one hundred and twenty thousand. That this large number could be provided for without some cases of unnecessary suffering occurring, would perhaps be too much to expect, but I must commend the Medical Corps, both of the regular and volunteer service, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

In the discharge of their duties medical officers have been very much aided by the contributions of the people of the country, and by the efficient cooperation of the Sanitary Commission and Relief Associations.

In addition to providing the sick and wounded with medical attendance and medicines, much has been done by the Department in furnishing food, clothing and comforts of various kinds. From much observation, both at home and abroad, and from the concurrent testimony of distinguished foreign medical officers, I am satisfied that never before were the sick and wounded of any army so well cared for as are those who have suffered for their country in the present rebellion.

The hospitals, I take pride in saying, are a credit to the nation.

Before the several Medical Boards in session during the year, (from June 30, 1861, to July 1, 1862,) a large number of applicants for appointments in the medical staff of the army was invited by the Secretary of War; of these, sixty-six candidates only presented themselves for examination. Thirty-three of this number were approved, and five rejected; the remaining twenty-eight withdrew without examination, one on account of physical disqualification.

Before the same Boards eleven assistant surgeons were also examined for promotion, none of whom were found qualified, and two not considered as coming up to the standard of merit required.

In the examination by these Boards, the standard of attainment required for success was much lowered—the Board in New-York being ordered to examine two candidates each day for the regular army, while the examination of candidates for the appointment of Surgeon of Brigade became little more than a farce. Since the 1st of June last, however, the standard of examination has been raised, and the gentlemen now entering the Medical Staff have been found fully competent to undertake the important trust with which they are charged.

The breaking out of the rebellion found the United States Army with a Medical Department arranged for a peace establishment of fifteen thousand men. Experience soon demonstrated the fact, that however efficient its officers might be, the organization was such as to ill adapt it to the necessities of a large force in time of war. Partial progress in the right direction was made by Congress in increasing the rank of the Surgeon-General, adding a limited inspecting corps, and increasing the number of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Medical Cadets and Hospital Stewards. The department was also placed on a more independent footing, and its whole *status* elevated. But there are still other measures, which, if adopted, cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the department, and these I desire to urge, through you, on the attention of Congress.

First among these is the establishment of a permanent hospital and ambulance corps, composed of men specially enlisted for duty in the Medical Department, and properly officered, who shall be required to perform the duties of nurses in the hospitals, and to attend to the service of the ambulances in the field. By the establishment of this corps, several thousand soldiers now detached as nurses, cooks, &c., would be returned to duty with their regiments, and the expense now incurred by the necessary employment of contract nurses be obviated.

A corps formed upon the basis of two men to each company in service, organized into companies of one hundred privates, with one Captain, two Lieutenants, four Sergeants and eight Corporals to each company, would relieve the line of the army from all details for the Medical Department, and enable the Department to render far more efficient service to the sick and wounded than it is capable of affording under the present system.

The necessity of such a corps has been recognized by all European armies, and I am able to speak from personal observation of the great advantages to be derived from it.

I regard an increase in the Medical Corps, both of the regular and volunteer forces, as absolutely necessary. The law of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, provides sufficiently, except for cavalry and artillery regiments, for the wants of troops in the field; but the service in hospitals has to be filled to a great extent by the employment of contract physicians. I therefore respectfully recommend that the Medical Corps of the regular army be increased by twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant-Surgeons, and the Staff Corps of Volunteer Medical Officers by fifty Surgeons and two hundred and fifty Assistant-Surgeons. This last corps now consists of two hundred Surgeons and one hundred and twenty Assistant-Surgeons.

The cavalry and artillery organization requires medical officers as much as infantry. The omission on the part of Congress should be supplied; a Surgeon and two Assistant-Surgeons should be authorized for each regiment of cavalry and each regiment of heavy artillery, and an Assistant-Surgeon to each light battery.

Under the first section of the act of June 30, 1834, Assistant-Surgeons of the regular army must have served five years before being eligible to promotion as Surgeon. On the 1st of November there were but six Assistant-Surgeons in the army who had served five years. The effect of this law will be to prevent the filling of vacancies which may occur in the grade of Surgeons, and I therefore recommend that so much of said section as requires Assistant-Surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible to surgencies, be repealed.

The number of medical cadets is altogether too small for the necessities of the service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to appoint as many as may be required, in accordance with the existing law on the subject.

The institution of a Medical Inspecting Corps has been productive of excellent results. The number of Inspectors authorized is, however, too limited to enable the service to be as efficiently performed as is desirable. I therefore recommend that two Medical Inspectors-General and eight Medical Inspecters be added to the present organization. The authorization of an additional Assistant Surgeon-General would also be a measure of great propriety.

Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of an army medical museum. The advantages to the service and to science from such an institution cannot be over-estimated. I respectfully recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for its benefit.

An army medical school, in which medical cadets and others seeking admission into the corps, could receive such special instruction as would better fit them for commissions, and which they cannot obtain in the ordinary medical schools, is a great desideratum. Such an institution could be established in connection with any general hospital, with but little, if any, expense to the United States.

A hospital of a more permanent character than any now in this city is, I think, very necessary, and will be required for years after the present rebellion has ceased. I therefore recommend that suitable buildings be purchased or erected for that purpose. If this is done, the medical school and museum will be important accessions to it.

Experience has shown that a most useful class of officers was authorized by the act relative to medical storekeepers. The number now authorized is too small. They could very properly perform the duties of medical purveyors, now performed by medical officers, who have been educated, with special reference to service, as physicians and surgeons, and who are now acting as medical purveyors, would be enabled to resume their proper duties. I therefore recommend an addition to the medical storekeepers.

At present the washing of clothes in general hospitals is provided for as follows: One matron is allowed for every twenty patients, who receives a compensation of six dollars per month and one ration. Great difficulty is experienced in large general hospitals in procuring a sufficient number of matrons to perform this duty; and I have the honor to propose that, instead of this now unreliable plan, a sum of money, equivalent to the pay and allowance of a matron—say twelve dollars for every twenty patients—be monthly allowed to every general hospital, to be appropriated for laundry purposes, at the discretion of the surgeon in charge whether to the payment of matrons or to the payment of bills for washing by steam or otherwise.

The tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, gives additional rank to officers of the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Inspector-General's Departments, who are serving on the staff of commanders of army corps.

There is, I think, manifest propriety in extending the provisions of this act to the officers of the Medical Department who may be on duty with such command as Medical Directors, and I respectfully ask for such extension.

The Engineer and Ordnance Departments are charged with the erection of buildings, which require special knowledge. The building of hospitals requires also a knowledge of a peculiar character which is not ordinarily possessed by officers out of the Medical Department; it would, therefore, appear obviously proper that the Medical Department should be charged with the duty of building the hospitals which it is to administer.

In the matter of transportation, the interests of the service require that the Medical Department should be independent. Much suffering has been caused by the impossibility of furnishing supplies to the wounded when those supplies were within a few miles of them in great abundance.

The establishment of a laboratory from which the Medical Department could draw its supplies of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, similar to that now so successfully carried on by the Medical Department of the Navy, would be a measure of great utility and economy. I therefore respectfully recommend that authority be given for this purpose.

In regard to the age at which recruits are received into the service, a change is imperatively demanded, both for the interest of the army and the welfare of individuals. The minimum is now fixed at eighteen (18) years, and it is not uncommon to find soldiers of sixteen years old. Youths of these ages are not developed, and are not fit to endure the fatigues and deprivations of the military life. They soon break down, become sick, and are thrown upon the hospitals. As a measure of economy, I recommend that the service age of recruits be fixed by law at twenty (20) years.

The present manner of supporting the cartridge box is productive of hernia or rupture. Many instances in support of this statement have occurred since the commencement of the rebellion, and reports on the subject are frequently received from medical officers. I recommend, that instead of being carried by a belt around the waist, the cartridge box be supported by a shoulder-strap. This would entirely obviate the evil.

At the last session of Congress the sum of $2,000,000 was appropriated for the relief of discharged soldiers. I recommend that $1,000,000 of this sum be set aside for the establishment of a permanent home for those who have been disabled in their country's service. This measure is one of such importance that I forbear entering into details at this early period. An establishment of the kind, organized upon an appropriate plan, would be productive of incalculable benefit.

Soon after my appointment I issued circulars to medical officers, inviting them to cooperate in furnishing material for a Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. A large number of memoirs and reports of great interest to medical science, and military surgery especially, have been collected, and are now being systematically arranged. The greatest interest is felt in this labor by the medical officers of the army and physicians at large.

The reorganization of the Medical Department necessitated a new set of regulations for its guidance. Under your orders a Board has been in session preparing an approved code. Their labors have been very much interfered with by the necessity of detailing them from time to time for more imperative duties, but I expect to be able to submit to you in a short time a complete set of regulations for your approval.

I have deemed it my duty, with your sanction, to visit from time to time the hospitals and armies of the Eastern portion of the country. I have thus been enabled to make myself personally acquainted with their sanitary condition and medical wants. I hope ere long to be able to extend these inspections to the West.

A uniform diet table for general hospitals has been prepared with great care, and promises to work advantageously.

Large depôts of medical supplies have been established at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Fortress Monroe, Washington, Cincinnati, Cairo-St. Louis and Nashville, which have proved of invaluable advantage to the sick and wounded Moreover, large sums have been saved by the accumulation of stores before the recent advance in prices took place.

In terminating my report I desire to express the hope that the labors of the officers of the Medical Department may be made more and more worthy of the high mission which has been confided to them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. HAMMOND.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Express Rebuked.

While we do not deem it at all necessary to correct misstatements made by the *Express* newspaper, we make room for the following communication in deference to the desires of our esteemed correspondent:

As a member of the congregation of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, I desire to call attention to an editorial in the *Express* of last evening, in which is stated, in reference to the recent change of Rectorship in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, that it was necessitated in consequence of the abolition teachings of the late Rector, which, says the *Express*, had the effect to empty nearly all the pews. That is not the case. The late Rector voluntarily resigned in consequence of the demands upon his time, made by his private affairs of a desire to travel abroad. It was so stated and published in his letter of resignation. His political sentiments formed no part of the reasons which led to his withdrawal.

Two families, and no more, it is believed, left the church on account of the late rector's views on political subjects, and that not recently. The head of one of the two families was the senior editor of the *Express* itself. The head of the other is a well-known citizen, of even more doubtful loyalty. If the new incumbent preaches Christ crucified, and nothing else, as he certainly will, the congregation will ask no more and expect no less. He will then but follow strictly the example of his much loved predecessor. That the church has filled up rapidly since the accession of Mr. Ewer is true. That is simply owing to the fact that he is one of the most popular and effective preachers in the City of New-York. W. T. F.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVAL COMPLETED.

Removal of all the Remaining Offices to the New Building on Wednesday Afternoon—The Old Building Deserted.

The removal of the Custom-house has, at length, been completed. We announced, a few days since, that orders had been received from Washington to hurry the removal of business to the Merchants' Exchange, and that in accordance therewith the Naval Office had been removed last week. On Wednesday the clerks still remaining in the old building were notified to prepare their entries, books and effects for removal to their new quarters in the afternoon of that day. At 3 o'clock, when the official business of the day had been closed, each clerk took up his bundle and walked. Arriving at the new Custom-house, he found everything in considerable confusion. However, the gentlemen in charge of the work in the building endeavored to give satisfaction, and a force was at work most of Wednesday night, placing the desks in position and arranging matters so that the business of the office could be transacted with as little inconvenience to the public as possible. On Thursday morning the desks in the rotunda were in position, and the clerks to whom they belonged at them, ready to perform the duties of the day. The rotunda presented, yesterday, a very animated scene. The large floor of the room was thronged with importers and brokers, who were able to find the desks of which they were in search without much difficulty. The inclosed space in the centre of the rotunda is occupied by the entry clerks and three amendment clerks, the space inclosing a portion of the room on its circumference being occupied by the Deputies and clerks, other than those already mentioned, who formerly had desks in the rotunda of the old building.

The Cashier's office was one of those removed on Wednesday afternoon. His rooms in the new Custom-house are still unfinished, and the clerks of his department are compelled to use temporary pine desks. His room is divided into three parts. At one end, a portion is separated from the main apartment by an iron railing, within which is a platform, covered with carpet, on which the Cashier's desk is placed. Next to this is the portion of the room in which the accounts will be kept, and where the clerks of other departments will come to balance with the Cashier. A space is inclosed for the exclusive use of those who handle the money. This is a great improvement on the arrangement of the old office, where, at 3 o'clock, the clerks of other departments, and sometimes outsiders, would enter the space where the money was counted, much to the discomfort of the Cashier's clerks.

In a short time, the various offices in the new Custom-house will be in order, and the public will have found the location of the desks where business is to be transacted. Until then, some inconvenience must be submitted to, and a little delay, perhaps, experienced.

The Ball Players' Convention.

The Annual Convention of the delegates belonging to the "National Association of Base Ball Players," was held in the Lecture-room at Clinton Hall, last evening. The President, D. MILLIKEN, of the Union Club, (Morrisania,) occupied the Chair, and J. R. POSTLY, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The first business in order being the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, after calling the roll, Mr. JONES, of the Excelsior, (Brooklyn,) made a motion that this be dispensed with. Carried.

The Treasurer's report was then presented, showing a balance on hand of $314 97.

The next business in order being that of receiving certificates from delegates of new Clubs, those of the following were presented:

Mystic, of New-York; Athletic, of Philadelphia; Knickerbocker, of Albany.

The roll was again called and delegates from the following Clubs answered to their names:

Knickerbocker, Gotham, Eagle, Empire, Baltic, Mystic, Metropolitan, Independent, Jefferson, Henry Eckford, New-York Clubs, of New-York; Excelsior, Atlantic, Eckford, Continental, Star, Charter Oak, Olympic, Resolute, Constellation, Favorita, of Brooklyn; Hudson River, of Newburgh; Victory, of Troy; Newark, of Newark; Athletic, Keystone, of Philadelphia; Knickerbocker, of Albany.

The election for officers for the ensuing year then took place, and resulted as follows:

President—J. FITZGERALD, of the Athletic.
First Vice-President—J. W. Dawson, of the Eureka.
Second Vice-President—F. K. Boughton, of the Atlantic.
Recording Secretary—J. R. Postly, of the Jefferson.
Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Mott, of the Eagle.
Treasurer—E. H. Brown, of the Metropolitan.

The President then announced the following Committees for the ensuing year:

Committee on Rules and Regulations—J. B. Jones, Excelsior; W. Cauldwell, Union; W. A. Brown, Eckford; W. H. Grinnell, Knickerbocker; W. H. Bell, Henry Eckford; J. Miller, Empire; H. J. Dusenbury, Newark; J. S. Mitchell, Star; W. H. Van Cott, Gotham.

Committee on Nominations—J. McConnell, Mutual; E. Bingland, Baltic; A. J. Dupenac, Gotham.

A communication was then presented by the delegates from the Eagle Club, complaining that the Mutual Club had violated the rules of the game.

The complaint was read, and called forth much discussion, which finally resulted in the President's selecting the following Committee to investigate the matter:

Committee—J. B. Jones, Excelsior; J. W. Mott, Eagle.

Mr. JONES touchingly alluded to the death of JAMES CREIGHTON, and desired to correct a misstatement which had been promulgated, that he died from the injuries received in a ball match between the Union and Excelsior Clubs, which was not the case, as his death was caused by an injury sustained in a cricket match.

A Committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions sympathizing with the bereaved family.

The Convention soon afterward adjourned.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly statement:

Remaining Nov. 29, 1862		6,297
Admitted		1,586
Total		7,883
Died	31	
Discharged	1,205	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	282	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,523
Remaining Dec. 6, 1862	6,361	
Increase	64	
Bellevue Hospital	545	
Lunatic Asylum	762	
Almshouse	1,457	
Penitentiary	368	
Workhouse	785	
Small Pox Hospital	10	
Randall's Island	671	
Randall's Island Hospital	220	
City Prison	223	
Second District Prison	21	
Third District Prison	14	
Fourth District Prison	3	
Island Hospital	742	
Colored Home	279	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	51	—6,361

There are at Bellevue Hpsital 229 sick and wounded soldiers.

Charity for the Poor Operatives of France.

The members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other citizens and merchants of this vicinity, who sympathize also with the suffering operatives of France, as well as the poor of other lands, are hereby most earnestly requested by the undersigned and many others to meet in mass meeting at the New Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 12th instant, to adopt such necessary steps as may be there deemed necessary to render charitable aid in the frustration of the produce and provisions of our country to the poor of France, who are now suffering for those necessaries of life in consequence of not receiving the usual orders for their manufactures during the last season, nor the usual supply of cotton for their mills from the United States.

While our charity properly begins at home, it should not be limited only there; or hidden under a bushel, but extended also to our true and tried brethren and fellow sufferers in France, who have most justly the strongest claims upon our national and individual love; because in our most needy national trials, the people of France first and most truly loved us. Let us meet in earnest, and perform our most sacred, charitable duty.

Frisbee & Stuart,	James Hand,
J. Seymour,	John C. Tucker, No. 189 Greenwich-street,
Wm. H. Franklin,	John Harvey, No. 87 Broadway,
Shepherd Knapp,	J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street,
C. F. Van Blankenstoyn,	
Henry A. Morgan,	
Samuel Hotaling,	

And many others.

Mr. Mason Jones on the American Rebellion.

Hitherto, this now popular orator has restricted himself to purely literary subjects. On Tuesday next he departs from this course, and will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music, on "The European Aspects of the American Rebellion." We perceive that, while in Europe, Mr. JONES advocated the cause of the Union with brilliancy and energy. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that his oration on our present national difficulties in relation to their European bearings, will be as acceptable as we anticipate it will be eloquent. The topics treated upon, we understand, will be very varied, embracing the schemes of LOUIS NAPOLEON as distinct from the ideas of the French people, as well as the feelings of the population of Great Britain as contrasted with the actions of the English Government. So crowded a house is expected, that no tickets will be sold on the evening of the oration, and we refer our readers to the advertisement to ascertain where they are obtainable in the interim.

NEW ATTRACTIONS IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—Through the kindness of G. GRANVILLE WEST, Esq., of Brooklyn, new zoological specimens, of great interest, have been added to the rapidly increasing collection of birds and animals at the Central Park, consisting of a pair of Syrian gazelles, rare animals, of great beauty, and a pair of musk deer, of the Nepaul musk species. They are of full growth, and not over one foot in height. They have smooth brown hair, and very slender legs, and are marked on the breast with white radiating stripes.

The gazelles are about the height of our common American goat, with a beautiful delicate figure. They will be placed in the Deer Park, and will contribute much to its attractions.

Persons from all parts of the country are presenting additions to the zoological collections of the Park, and soon it must have all the convenient arrangements of a zoological garden.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, THOS. SULLIVAN, a blind man, aged 26, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $67 50 from JOHN MCGUINN. The parties slept together in the same room, and during the night SULLIVAN robbed the pocket of his companion of the above sum. The prisoner was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

WILLIAM WILSON, *alias* Moore, was tried and convicted of stealing a porte-monnaie containing $23, from the pocket of REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, while he was getting into an Eighth-avenue car. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

JOHN STONE pleaded guilty to an assault upon MARY SMITH, and was remanded.

EUGENE MCMANN and BAT. DOYLE, jointly indicted for robbing JAS. THOMPSON, pleaded guilty to attempt to commit petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

The jury in the case of HENRY TAYLOR, tried for an assault with intent to kill, found a verdict of assault and battery, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The International Relief Fund.

Mr. LOW acknowledges the following sums received for the International Relief Fund, Dec. 11, 1862:

Thomas Suffern	$1,000	Thomas Paton	100
Miss Westneck	10	David Stewart	100
W. A. and A. M. White	200	Lee, Bliss & Co.	100
S. W. F. Odell, through Barclay & Living'on	500	Joseph L. Lewis	50
Thomas T. Smith	25	Sidney A. Schieffelin	50
M. C.	50	Cash	5
Jonathan Stott	100	Windsor, Lee	50
Archer & Bull	50	Allan Campbell	100
Edward Gould	100	Christ [illegible]	100
Total			
Previously reported cash			
In freight of ship Geo. Griswold			
Total			

A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

Fine Arts.

The Golden State, as California is called, has recently furnished a valuable contribution to art in a series of splendid photographs—which may be seen at GOUPIL'S—of those wonderful scenes in the Yo-Semite Valley. As specimens of the photographic art they are unequaled, and reflect great credit upon the producer, Mr. WATKINS.

Twenty-ninth-street, when the prisoner appeared, and for a small purchase tendered Miss Pierce a $3 bill, purporting to be an issue of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. There being no suspicions about the bill at the time, De Gray received his change. Fortunately the character of the note was soon discovered, when Miss Pierce made search for and found De Gray, who had not left the premises. He took back the spurious money, and gave the lady a $3 bill on the City Bank of Williamsburgh, which at once was discovered to be a counterfeit. Officer Gunner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was present and arrested the offender and took him to the Station-house. On searching the prisoner, $59 in counterfeit and worthless bills on various banks, were found in his possession. The Magistrate committed the accused to prison for trial.

LADIES' FAIR AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—The ladies belonging to the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, are holding a Fair in the Brooklyn Academy. That handsome building is appropriately fitted up for the occasion, and every arrangement has been made that would be likely to prove attractive to visitors. There are a large number of stalls, where the younger ladies dispose of every imaginable kind of fancy articles, for which they seem to find as many purchasers as they can desire. In the evening the scene presented in the Academy is very brilliant and alluring, and Brooklyn's fairest daughters and most amiable young men gather in great force. The Fair finishes to-night.

CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—A well conducted and liberally supplied Bazaar is being held in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, for the benefit of that deserving institution. This is one of the best Fairs now in course of celebration in the City, and certainly among those most worthy of support. A number of very charming and capable ladies are managing the matter, and under their excellent superintendence a considerable amount of aid to the Home promises to be realized.

MR. MASON JONES AT THE ATHENÆUM.—The oration on CURRAN, which Mr. JONES delivered at the Academy some weeks since, was repeated by him at the Athenæum last evening, to a very full house, and was greeted with much applause. The orator passed in review the leading incidents of CURRAN'S life, gave specimens of his wit and selections from his best speeches. CURRAN would seem to be even a more attractive subject than SWIFT, when subjected to the eloquence of Mr. JONES.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of a man named STARR HOYT, who was drowned by accidentally falling into the dock at the foot of Franklin-street, North River. Deceased had just come down from Catskill in a steamboat, and had some baggage aboard marked "STARR HOYT, Stamford, Conn.," which is detained to await the arrival of his friends. Mr. HOYT was 50 years of age, and is said by the police to have been a resident of Hartford, Conn.

COLLISION.—Yesterday, as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine* was coming from the island, and when in Buttermilk Channel, she came in collision with the steam-tug *Lafayette*, having a canal-boat in tow, striking the steamer on the port bow, and sinking her immediately. The crew of the tug escaped by getting on board the canal-boat. The *Josephine* received no damage.

ANOTHER ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—One WILLIAM PERRY, *alias* Mullen, was arrested by Officer HOOKER, of the Eighth Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, to Mr. JAMES H. STEBBINS, of No. 70 West Houston-street, in payment for refreshments. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoner for examination.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN, on the body of CHARLES BERTHA, a child 22 months old, whose parents live at No. 558 Fourth-street. The child was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire while her mother was absent from the room.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The reading of minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—
Petition of the House of Mercy for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By Alderman Boole—
Petition of W. C. Rhinelander, for permission to construct a pier on his property foot of Barclay-street.
Whereupon Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to William C. Rhinelander, surviving executor of William Rhinelander, deceased, to construct a pier upon his property at the foot of Barclay-street, North River, to extend from the present bulkhead on West-street to the Commissioners' line of pier heads, as shown on the map thereof annexed hereto, made by J. T. Ludlum, City Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Froment, Farley—10.
By Alderman Farley—
Petition of Charles Stanton, to be relieved from assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
By the same—
Petition of Ralph Hoyt and others to be paid assessment on property on Church of Good Shepherd.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Bill of William E. Blauvelt, for fitting up First, Third Fourth and Fifth Districts, Eighth Ward.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.
By Alderman Allen—
Bill of John Black, for fitting up Twelfth District Twenty-second Ward.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he hereby is directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Henry for the sum of eighty dollars for putting up the Eighth Election District Poll in the Third Aldermanic District, for the December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Alderman Smith—
Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to Benjamin Price, of number one hundred and ninety-five Broad-street, to erect a box in front of his premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. W. Henry, for the sum of one hundred dollars for fitting up Tenth Election District, in the First Aldermanic District for the December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Roads from consideration of the following papers, viz:
Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of laying cross-walks in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, at Avenue A and First and Second avenues.
Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of fencing vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street.
Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of flagging Forty-eighth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues.
Report of Committee on Roads, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-first-street from Second-avenue to Avenue A.
Which was carried.
He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.
Which was carried on a division, viz:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.
Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from the further consideration of the following papers, viz.:
Report of Committee on Sewers, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of building a sewer in Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.
An ordinance from the Board of Councilmen for a receiving-basin and culvert on the northeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.
Which was carried.
He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.
Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a resolution to procure a new stand of colors for Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers.
Which was carried.
He then moved the adoption of the resolution.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.
Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Public Health from the further consideration of the following papers, viz.:
Report of Committee on Public Health from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling in land on New-avenue, East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling in vacant lots bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of fencing vacant lots on southerly side of Fifty-third-street, within two hundred feet of Third-avenue.
Report of Committee on Public Health, from Board of Councilmen, in favor of filling low and sunken lots on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Harlem River.
Which was carried.
The papers were then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Bill of Philip Grilling, for fitting up the poll of the Fifth Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of John F. Segiman, for fitting up the Eighth Election District poll of Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Mathias Henness, for fitting up the Tenth Election District poll of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Andrew Held, for fitting up the election poll of the Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to Comptroller with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that permission be given to Jeremiah Quinlan, of number one hundred and thirty-eight William-street and number forty-five Gold-street, to deliver merchandise from sidewalk, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to repair sidewalks of Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb and gutter Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb and gutter and flag the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Which was laid over.
The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Eleventh-avenue.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Markets of Board of Councilmen in relation to the proposed sale to the City by James B. Taylor, of the property bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Greenwich-street.
Alderman Boole called for a division of the question.
The first resolution in favor of accepting the offer of James B. Taylor to sell to the Corporation of the City of New-York, the land bounded by West-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirteenth-avenue and Greenwich-street, was then read.
Alderman Boole moved its adoption.
Which was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.
Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Froment—2.
Alderman Boole then moved the adoption of the three last resolutions, containing the terms, &c., of the sale.
The resolutions having been read, and the question being taken on the motion of Alderman Boole to adopt the same, was carried by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.
Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Froment—2.
Alderman Boole moved, that inasmuch as the action of the Board was different from the action taken by Board of Councilmen, a decision of the question having been had in the Board, that the papers be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen this evening, in order to take similar action.
Which was carried.
Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Which was carried.
Preamble of Board of Councilmen, relative to Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the sum of $500 be and it is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.
Negative—Aldermen Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Froment—4.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of Pacific Engine Company number Twenty-eight, a steam fire engine, now being built by James Smith, at a cost not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.
Petition from Board of Councilmen, of William Leslie, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie, for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—12.
On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, the twelfth instant, at three and a half o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—
Petition of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen for the purchase of a steam fire engine.
In connection therewith Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare the necessary specifications, and advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for the use of Lafayette Engine Company number Nineteen.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Webster—
Petition of Charles Heath, praying for remuneration for services rendered in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six as Inspector of Wells and Pumps, with accompanying affidavits.
In connection therewith, Councilman Webster offered the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Heath, Esquire, in the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, said amount to be in full for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six as Inspector of Wells and Pumps.
Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.
By Councilman Stevenson—
Bill of William Baird, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election polls of Twelfth District, Eighteenth Ward.
Referred to the Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Snyder—
Bill of Thomas Nolan for fitting up the Ninth election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, amounting to ten dollars.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Snyder—
Bill of John Miller, for fitting up the Thirteenth election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December election, amounting to ten dollars.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Repper—
Bill of Martin Kropf, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up election poll of Second District, Tenth Ward, for December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healy—
Resolved, That permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand at Franklin Market, on South-street side.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Miller—
Resolved, That George Brotherton have permission to retain his sign and gas fixtures in front of number six hundred and thirty Broadway, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
By Councilman Stevenson—
Whereas, It is essential for the accommodation of the market on the East River that there should be ferries connecting the same with Long Island;
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to construct and maintain ferry-slips at the foot of Seventeenth-street, on the East River, and that the occupation and use of so much of Seventeenth-street, of the centre line thereof, and of Avenue D and East-street, as is necessary for such ferry-slips and landing thereto be and the same is hereby allowed.
Resolved, However, that such slips and landings shall be constructed and made without act or charge to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.
By Councilman Babcock—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at its next regular meeting, upon what authority the visitor of the Nineteenth Ward Soldiers' Family Relief Committee draws on the Relief Tickets, marked as follows, viz.:
Numbers 68, S—57, B—68, M—8, B—42, 21, C—23, W—68, C—40, M—33, D—12, P—30, S—40, B—9, R—44, Mc—58, B—52, B—48, Mc—10, W—2, J—the several amounts to which the holders of such tickets are entitled.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Brice—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to include in the proposals for addition to house of Engine number Forty-six, as provided for by resolution approved June sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the following alterations viz.: carry up a side brick wall on the land lately purchased by the Comptroller for the Company next to the house, to the full length and height of the house, extend each story to a brick wall, also dig out a cellar under the extension in the rear, and put the same in proper order, and repaint the alterations in the house where the same may be needed.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sarah L. Vandewater and Thomas J. Marshall, each for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, to enable them to pay an assessment for sewer in Third-avenue, and charge the same to account of donations.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number Twenty-one, North River, to widen the same, on the north side, a distance of ten feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.
Which was carried.
Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that all necessary repairs to the roof of the building known as the City Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, be done forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Jones moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward W. Henry for the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, for materials furnished, and for fitting up the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.
(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)
Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Councilman Lent moved to substitute for the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, the Committee on Joint Accounts.
Which was carried.
And the motion, as amended, to refer to the Committee on Public Accounts, was adopted.
Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of five hundred dollars each, in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Board of Commissioners of Health, and also for the same amount, each, in favor of the Chairmen of the Committee of Finance, of both Boards of the Common Council, for their services as members of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be amended, by adding thereto the words, "also a like amount for the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on National Affairs."
Councilman Ross moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding thereto the words, "And also the Chairman of every other Committee."
Councilman Snyder moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.
Which was lost.
The amendment proposed by Councilman Ross was also lost.
The question recurring on the original amendment as proposed by Councilman Hogan.
The same was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Long—7.
Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Gross, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice—13.
Councilman Hogan moved that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of said resolution.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—9.
Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Brice, Long—13.
Councilman Hogan moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Miller, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder—7.
Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.
And the paper was laid over.
Petition of Wm. Rhinelander for permission to construct a pier upon his property, foot of Barclay-street, with resolution that permission be granted to Wm. C. Rhinelander, surviving executor of Wm. Rhinelander, deceased, to construct a pier upon his property at the foot of Barclay-street, North River, to extend from the present bulkhead in West-street, to the Commissioner's line of pierheads, as shown on the map thereof annexed hereto, made by J. T. Ludlow, City Surveyor, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Councilman Hogan moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution.
Councilman Stevenson moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Which was lost.
And the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen was carried, on a division, by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.
Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—6.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas-pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.
(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner," and as amended adopted.)
Subsequently, further amended by Board of Aldermen, by inserting before the words "Street Commissioner," the words "the Manhattan Gas Company, under the direction of," and as amended adopted.
Which was concurred in.
Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Chambers, for the sum of ninety dollars, the same to be in full for loss of horse, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jennings, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damage sustained by said Jennings in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.
Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.
Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the school-house in Fifty-first-street to the church building in Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and in Fifty-second-street, both sides, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—20.
Negative—Councilmen Gross, Orton, Snyder—3.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase from Silsbee, Wynderse & Co. the steam fire engine now used by Engine Company number Fifty, for the use of said Company, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase for the use of the City the clock now in use in the office of the Fire Telegraph, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was laid over.
Preamble relative to the act of the Legislature constituting the Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation and Recorder a Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, with resolution that the salaries of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment be fixed at the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum, to take effect from and after the day they enter upon their duties.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.
Negative—Councilmen Miller, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—7.
Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the house number thirty-nine Liberty-street to be repaired, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for the use of Hose Company number Eight, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.
Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—5.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost more than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that the engine be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.
Negative—Councilmen Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter—4.
Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose number Thirty-six to be rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.
Which was recommitted to Committee on Fire Department.
Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordnance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmoud, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.
Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney—2.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for remission of assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Westervelt, D. D., Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-one cents, to be applied by the said Isaac Westervelt in payment of an assessment on the property of said church, for the work of resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Forty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and for paving said street with trap-block pavement between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged four feet wide, where not already flagged or curbed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.
Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, to be applied toward the erection of a new orphan asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be directed to include therein the above-mentioned amount of fifty thousand dollars.
Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller—13.
Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—10.
Preamble of Board of Alderman with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to employ a suitable person to compile the debates in the two branches of the Common Council from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at an expense not to exceed one thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller directed to pay the same upon the presentation of proper vouchers.
Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.
Resolution of Board of Alderman, that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause a new outlet to be made in the sewer which at present empties in the slip south of and adjacent to pier number twenty-seven, foot of Robinson-street, North River, the said new outlet to be made in the slip north of and adjoining said pier, and the present outlet to be discontinued.
Which was laid over.
Supplemental report from Board of Aldermen, of the Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of persons for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the same to its proper account.
Which was referred to Joint Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July.
Report from Board of Aldermen, of the Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements to receive the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the sum of one thousand and six dollars, for dinners furnished the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard, on their return home from Harper's Ferry, also, in favor of Benjamin F. Br——, for the sum of thirty-five dollars for engrossing resolution: also, in favor of James Young for the sum of twenty dollars for printing.
Which was referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts.
Resolution, that five hundred dollars be appropriated to procure a stand of colors for the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.
Councilman Orton moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two hundred dollars."
Which was accepted by Councilman Lent.
Councilman Stevenson moved to amend so as to include the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and increasing the appropriation to four hundred dollars.
Councilman Babcock moved to further amend by including the Twenty-second Regiment, and increasing the appropriation to six hundred dollars.
Councilman Brice moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.
Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, twelfth instant, at four o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.
Councilman Hogan moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Aldermen.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Markets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property.
[By Board of Aldermen, "the report was accepted, and the first resolution was, on ayes and nays, adopted, a division of the question having been called for; the three succeeding resolutions were then, on ayes and nays, adopted, and the same was directed to be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, this evening, for similar action."]
Which was laid over.
Preamble of Board of Aldermen, with resolution to adopt the accompanying ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor and City of New-York."
Which was laid over.
Councilman Repper moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, the twelfth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 11, 1862.

$10,000 U.S.6s, '81, Reg. 99	200 New-York Cen. R. .104
2,000 do 99½	150 do 103⅝
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	200 do .... s30 .103⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. 100	200 do .... s30 .103¾
11,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 92¼	100 do 103⅞
36,000 do 92½	100 do 103⅝
	250 do .... b30 .103⅞
3,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes ......small. 103⅝	300 Erie Railway 62¼
	150 do b10 62⅝
14,000 do 103⅝	50 do s10 62¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97½	715 Erie R. Pref. 94⅝
1,000 Brook. C. W. L. ..112	200 do b60 94⅝
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '70 ..104	50 do 94⅝
1,000 Ill. War Loan 105	200 Hudson River R. 77¼
7,000 N. Car. State 6s. 70	200 do b30 77⅜
28,000 Cal. State 7s 114	100 do 77¼
1,000 Erie 1st Mt. Bds. 115½	100 do s30 77
1,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds. 100¾	100 do 77
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1 M. 92½	200 do s30 76⅞
3,000 H. R. Conv. Bds. 96	25 do 76⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. . 92¼	450 Harlem Railroad 21¾
5,000 do 93	200 do 21⅞
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. 103	100 do s10 21¾
10,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M. 31⅝	100 Harlem R. Pref. 51¼
3,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs. 59	500 do 51½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. . 82	10 Sixth-av. Railroad . 125¼
10,000 P., Ft W. & C. 1st m. 106	500 Mich. Central R. 91¾
5,000 P., Ft W. & C. 2d m. 92¼	100 do b30 91½
6,000 A. & T. H. I. B. b60 60½	500 do .... c 91¾
2,000 do 60	150 do .... c 91½
12 Continental Bank . 96	100 do s30 91¾
10 Commonwealth Bk. 89	30 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 39¼
51,000 Amer. Gold 132¼	100 do 39½
5,000 do b30 132¾	200 do s30 39⅝
10,000 do s10 132¼	100 do 39½
105 Del. & Hud. C. Co. ..114	90 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 83½
50 Penn. Coal Co. 115½	50 do s30 83
40 do 116	100 Ill. Central R. Scrip. 79⅜
30 Cum. Coal Pref. 13	350 do 79
100 do 12¾	50 do s30 78¾
200 Nicaragua Tran. Co 5	100 Clev. & Pitt. R. 43¼
175 Pac. Mail St. Co. 122½	200 do 43⅜
100 do 122⅝	200 do s20 43¼
25 do s30 122	20 Panama Railroad 159½
200 Clev. & Tol. R. .. s30 69	7 Cl. Col. & Ci. R. 144
200 do s60 69	270 Galena & Chic. R. 81
50 do 69	50 do s60 80¾
700 Chic. & R. I. R. 81¼	50 Pitts Ft. W. & C. R. 51⅞
100 do s60 81	100 do 52

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	100 Erie Railway P. b30 94⅜
25,000 do 104	200 do 94⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 99½	250 do 94⅜
14,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes 103⅝	100 do s10 94⅝
	100 Hudson River R. 77
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 54½	65 do 76⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J 73	50 do s30 76⅞
	100 Harlem R. b30 21¾
500 Virginia St. 6s 62	350 Harlem R. Pref. 51½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m. . 98½	200 M. S. & N. I. R. 39⅜
4,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Ch. 2d M. 92½	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S. . 83⅝
	50 do s60 83
5,000 M. & P. DuC. 1st m. 106	500 Mich. Cen. R. 91¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m. .. 82¾	300 do b30 92
5,000 do 82¼	50 do 91⅝
10,000 Amer. Gold .. s10. 132¼	150 Ill. Central R. S. s30 79
10,000 do 132¼	10 Panama R 160
1,500 do 132⅛	40 Clev. & Pitts. R. 43
5,000 do s30. 132	200 do 43¼
8 Park Bank 119	200 do 43⅜
5 Pac. Mail S. Co. 122¼	150 Gal. & Chic. R. 81
50 do 122¼	40 do 81¼
200 do 122⅞	500 Clev. & Tol. R. 69⅜
150 do s30. 122¼	600 do s30 69⅜
50 do s60. 122⅝	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 81⅜
160 N. Y. Cen. R. 104	400 do 81¼
100 do s15. 103⅞	100 Chic., B. & Q. R. 87¼
150 do s10. 103⅝	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. 52
100 Erie Railway ... b30 62¾	140 Ind. & Cinn. R. 57
13 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 32¼	

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$40,000 American Gold. 132¼	100 Mich. Central R. 91⅜
10,000 U. S. De. Notes. 126⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. 78⅜
900 Erie Railway 62½	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. 69⅜
200 do b3 62¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 81¼
100 Erie Railway P. 94⅜	100 do b3 81⅛
100 Hud. River R. 76⅜	

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97½	100 Hud. Riv. R. s60 76⅜
45,000 Amer. Gold 132⅜	100 do s3 76⅜
120,000 do 132½	500 Mich. Cen. R. b3 92
64 Del. & H. C. Co. 114⅜	200 do b10 92
200 Pac. M. S. Co. s30. 122⅜	50 M. So. & N. I. R. 39⅝
50 do s15. 122⅜	100 do 39⅜
50 do s30 122⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 83⅝
1000 Erie Railway 61¾	150 Ill. Cent. R. 79
100 Erie R. Pref. 94⅝	500 Gal. & Chic. R. 81¾
1000 Chic. & R. I. R. 81⅝	

THURSDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Annual Report of the New-York Central Company, submitted to the meeting of the proprietary at Albany yesterday, is, by all odds, the largest in gross and most profitable in net results, ever made by this great Corporation. The earnings of the fiscal year exceed by three millions the earnings of any other Railway Company in this country, previously reported, though from similar causes the Erie Corporation, on their next Report to Jan. 1, 1863, will probably come within about one million of the Central, or say $8,300,000 for the Erie, as against $9,356,000 on the present return of the Central. The fiscal period of the latter ended with 30th September, to which date from 1st October, 1861, the following were the

GROSS EARNINGS—FISCAL YEAR, 1862.

	1862.	vs	1861.
From Passengers	$2,389,724		$2,315,933
Freight	6,507,331		4,664,449
Mail and Miscellaneous	359,772		328,660
Total to 30th September	$9,256,827		$7,309,042
Expenses and Repairs	5,507,750		4,647,979
Net result	$3,749,077		$2,661,063
Pro rata of Expenses	59.93 ℘ Ct.		63.59 ℘ Ct.

The application of the net earnings, and the substantial fruits of the extraordinary business of the year, are summed up as follows:

Interest paid to Bondholders	$1,021,193
Dividends, 6 ℘ cent. to Stockholders	1,440,000
To Sinking Fund	113,968
Rent of Niagara Falls Road	60,000
Together	$2,635,161
And added to Surplus Income	1,113,916
Making as above	$3,749,077

The present Surplus Income, subject to the future division to the Shareholders is thus raised, with the balance of $1,579,378 from the previous year, to the grand total of $2,690,295, equal to 11.20 ℘ cent. on $24,000,000 of Capital Stock. In view of this ample result and the ascertained fact that for the first two months of the new fiscal year the gross earnings of the Road are $1,967,906, the Board of Managemement have advanced the rate of the half-yearly Dividend for February to 3½ ℘ cent., equal to 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, which may be further advanced in August next, should the present volume of business and the *pro rata* of expenses for which it is done continue. The actual and estimated results of the business since the last August Dividend to 1st of February next, we learn from one of the City Directors, are equal to 5 ℘ cent. upon the Stock after providing for Interest, Sinking Fund and Rents.

While the contribution to the Sinking Fund for the year is $113,968 out of the cash earnings, the operation of the Sinking Fund, from the previous accumulations and the interest thereon, has reduced the Funded Debt $333,512, as in the following table:

DEBT AND CAPITAL OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	Sept. 30, '61.	Sept. 30, '62.
Debt Certificates, less Sink. Fund	$7,552,000	$7,350,000
Bonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
Debts of former Cos. outstanding	263,553	257,118
Dds. for Fund'g the debts of former Cos	1,553,000	1,498,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	680,000	663,000
Bonds for Real Estate	166,000	165,000
Bds. to Buf. and Niagara Falls Co.	82,500	79,500
Bds. of Buf. and Niagara Falls Co.	24,000	24,000
Bonds and Mortgages	301,951	252,975
Convertible Bonds, 1876	990,000	990,000
Total amount of Funded Debt	$14,613,005	$14,279,593
Capital Stock	24,000,000	24,000,000
Total am't of F'd debt and cap. stk.	$38,613,005	$38,279,593

The cost of the Road and its equipment and other property, by actual outlay, together with the unpaid Premium Certificates issued upon the consideration of the various separate companies, in 1853, compared as follows with last year:

	Sept. 30, 1861.	Sept. 30, 1862.
Actual outlay	$31,524,226	$31,787,389
Outstanding premiums	7,634,500	7,429,500
Total	$39,158,726	$39,216,898

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, SEPT. 30, 1862.

Cost of property as above		$39,216,898
Cash and cash means		1,316,466
State Line Railroad Stock		557,800
Lake and Bridge Stocks		224,780
Fuel and Supplies	$1,341,410	
Less Supply fund set apart	$1,000,000—	341,410
Bills Receivable		209,481
Total		$41,866,835
Capital	$24,000,000	
Funded Debt	14,279,593	
Allowed for accrued interest	336,808	
Sept. expenses since paid	520,130	
Unclaimed Dividends	6,119	
Bills Payable	33,890—	$39,176,540
Leaving undivided surplus		$2,690,295

COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
October	$811,457	$927,036
Novemmber	730,736	952,960
December	523,046	872,985
January	489,065	749,162
February	420,792	601,956
March	627,050	710,814
April	689,668	770,223
May	677,073	736,174
June	558,742	610,417
July	523,137	749,571
August	562,075	752,841
September	696,174	892,744
Total	$7,309,042	$9,356,827

TRAFFIC SINCE SEPT. 30, 1862.

	1861.	1862.
October	$927,036	$1,004,721
November	952,960	963,185
For two months	$1,878,996	$1,967,906

Since the appearance of the foregoing figures from the Central Company, and especially the *pro rata* of expenses, the belief on the Street is strengthened in the probability of a full 7 ℘ cent. dividend on the Erie Preference Stock of $8,000,000 in January. The *pro rata* of expenses on the business of 1862 is understood to be rather under than above the Central. Assuming 60 ℘ cent., the result will be about as follows:

Gross traffic		$8,300,000
At 60 ℘ cent. expenses		4,980,000
Net earnings		$3,320,000
Applicable to—		
Mortgage Interest	$1,400,000	
Arrearages and Assessments	1,050,000	
Seven ℘ cent. on Preferred Stock.	560,000—	3,010,000
Leaving for contingencies		$310,000

The arrearages and assessments grew out of the foreclosure and reorganization of the old Corporation. They were paid off in full some months ago.

The Stock Market opened steady this morning, but before the close of the early Board manifested a partial weakness in both demand and prices. This feeling was renewed later in the day, and at the Second Board, and after the rates were generally above the closing sales of Wednesday. The Army news in the evening papers created some excitement on the Street, but the accounts from Tennessee and Virginia being of an undetermined nature, no marked influence from this source was felt on the Stock Exchange. The Annual Report of the New-York Central, and the first week's traffic in December on several of the Western lines, were also discussed on the Street. The indications of a liberal Winter business on nearly all the Roads are quite flattering. The Michigan Southern gains $24,000 in the first week in December, the Rock Island $12,000, and the Toledo $11,000. The demand was fair for Government Securities at about the prices of yesterday, but there is not much disposition to speculate in them until after the financial measures of Congress are advanced to something like a probable conclusion.

Late in the afternoon the demand for the Railways was quite steady, and at 4½ o'clock the following were about the last prices:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛	104⅜	Missouris	53	52¾
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	103⅞	103⅞	Tennessees	55	54½
U.S. Notes C. H.	126⅜	126⅜	Harlem	21⅝	21¾
American Gold	132⅞	132½	Illinois Central	79⅜	79⅜
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104	Toledo	69⅞	69⅜
Erie Common	62⅛	62¼	Pittsburgh	43⅜	43⅜
Erie Preferred	94⅜	93⅞	Rock Island	81⅛	81¾
Hudson	77⅜	76⅞	Galena	81¼	81¼
Mich. Central	91¾	92⅛	Pacific	122	122¾
Mich. Southern	39⅜	39⅜	Panama	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd.	83⅞	83⅜	Harlem Pref.	51¼	51¼

The price of Gold Coin has ruled about 132½@⅝ through the day, and Exchange on London 145½@146 ℘ cent. There was a fair demand for Gold at 132½ late in the day. Money to the Brokers is loaned at 6 ℘ cent., and there is little complaint of the want of supply at this rate on approved collateral.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	People's	92
Union	105	Grocers'	88
Greenwich	160	East River	90
Merchants' Exchange	90	Shoe & Leather	100
State of New-York	98	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	98	Continental	89
Broadway	140	St. Nicholas	90
Mercantile	120	Commonwealth	88
American Exchange	97½	Importers' & Traders'	102
Irving	77	Park	118

The Railway Mortgages continue in demand and generally firm. There is a further rise to-day on Hudsons and some of the Western issues:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 114	N. Ind. Goshen line, '68 [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 ..118	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘c. [illegible]
Erie 1sts, '68 ....115¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75 ...... [illegible]
Erie seconds, '79 115	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts. 97
Erie thirds, '83 ....106¾	T. H. & A. 2ds 79¼
Erie fourths, '80 ....100¾	Chi. & N. W. int. bds. .. [illegible]
Erie fifths, '88 96	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. Am. .. [illegible]
B., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77 .. 92½	Chi. & N. W seconds 31¼
Hudson firsts, '69 ....116½	Tol. & Wab. firsts .... [illegible]
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85 114¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds 81¾
Hudson thirds, '75 ....101½	Gal. & Chi. firsts .... [illegible]
Hudson convert., '67 ...96	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex. .... [illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64 100	Gal. & Chi. seconds .... [illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68 93	Cleve. & Tol. s. f. 103¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘c., '69-72 110	Chi. & R. I. firsts .... [illegible]
Mich. Cen. n.i., 8 ℘ c. '82 114¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts. [illegible]
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts .. 113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. 93¼
Mich. So. 7 ℘c. seconds 92¼	

A responsible correspondent hands us the following in regard to the finances of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road—formerly Milwaukee and Mississippi:

"The business of the year on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road will result about as follows:

Gross earnings		$1,170,000
Expenses 60 ℘ cent.		702,000
Net		$468,000
Int. upon about $2,400,000 bonds	$168,000	
Div. upon $1,000,000 1st Pref. Stock.	80,000	
Div. upon $1,000,000 2d Pref. Stock.	70,000—	318,000
Remaining equal to a dividend of 7 ℘ cent. upon all the Common Stock issued, (viz.: $2,100,000)		$150,000

It is not disputed that there will be in hand, in cash, on the 1st of January, over $160,000—enough to divide among the common Stockholders at least 5 ℘ cent.; and yet it is intimated that the money will not be so divided, but applied to buy in some of the bonds or preferred stock of the Company. Now, as the first preferred stock and the bonds are at a premium of about 4 ℘ cent., and as the large amount of bonds retired last year (over $100,000) will be adequate to satisfy the sinking fund for a year to come, the purchase must be in Second Preferred Stock. The question arises as to the object in depriving the Stockholders of the income which is due them, and disposing of the money for the particular benefit of the holders or speculators in the Second Preferred Stock? The Company owes no floating debt, and no early maturing obligations, and has no legitimate way of disposing of its profits but by dividing them fairly among the proprietors of the road."

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company yesterday, at Albany, the following resolution, offered by Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, and seconded by J. V. L. PRUYN, was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act under it:

Resolved, That this Company will cheerfully coöperate in the benevolent movement, now making in the City of New-York and elsewhere, for furnishing relief to the starving operatives of England, and will transport over its railroad, free of charge therefor, all donations of food which may be deposited at any of their stations, destined for this object, and addressed to the International Relief Association of New-York.

The Stock Brokers and Jobbers in daily attendance in the Outside Board Room, No. 23 William-street, are about to contribute a liberal New-Year's present to Mr. GEORGE HENRIQUES, for his voluntary services in presiding and calling over the list of Stocks at this Board, twice a day.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten ℘ cent. free of Government tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Knickerbocker Stage Company has declared a dividend of four ℘ cent. payable Jan. 1st, prox.

The statement of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 6	$171,483,887	$153,602,777	$37,682,868	$9,924,518
Boston, Dec. 8	76,292,453	33,783,161	8,033,949	[illegible]
Phila., Dec. 8	36,460,040	27,448,230	5,385,758	[illegible]
Total	$284,236,379	$214,834,168	$51,062,575	[illegible]
Last week	293,432,680	218,333,990	51,377,256	22,574,162
Last year	257,122,680	184,307,829	58,043,750	17,[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $4,161,107 09, including $101,000 for Customs; Payments, $4,341,684 59; Balance, $11,789,159 46.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 11,178 bbls. Flour, 111 bbls. and 946 bags Corn Meal, 32,466 bush. Corn, 135 bush. Rye, 998 bush. Barley, 7,253 bushels Oats, 1,350 bush. Malt, 4,438 pkgs. Provisions, and 537 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $8 50 for Pots and $8 50@$8 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in moderate request and is firm, at 67c.@67½c. for Middling, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair demand prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour at uniform prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 17,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 85@$6; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$6 00
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates; sales 1,900 bbls., at $6 75@$7 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 10@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is moderately active; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in lively demand, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is saleable at $3@$3 40 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted steady. Sales since our last, of 104,600 bushels, including White Western, at $1 53@$1 63; Amber Western at $1 46@$1 48; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 45; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 35; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 279,000 bushels, at 76½c.@78c., for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@70c. for unsound; 80c. for Yellow Western, 85c. for White Western; 80c. for New White Southern, and 87c. for old do. do., ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for, at 83c.@96c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue active and buoyant, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 67c.@69c., and State at 69c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in more demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Sales, 12,600 bushels.

HAY—North River is in good request, at 70c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New Crop are salable and firm, at from 17c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—About 15,000 sides of Sole were sold at auction to-day, at 27½c.@29c. for light, and 27¼c.@28½c. for heavy weights; 24½c.@25½c. for good damaged, and 15½c.@17c. for very poor damaged, ℘ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at advanced prices. Sales, 2,500 bbls., at $13 62½@$14, closing at $14 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. The Government contract for 10,200 bbls. Mess was awarded at $14 55@$15 25, all in iron chimed hoops. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is inquired for at 7c.@9¼c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 300 boxes. Lard favors buyers; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in fair demand; sales, since our last, 300 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good request at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 9c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 570 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8½c.@10½c., and Cuba, part at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 38½c.@39c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and rates unaltered. For Liverpool, 1,800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@8d. ℘ bushel; 300 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d., and 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 37s. 9d. ℘ ton. For London, 800 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ℘ tierce. For Glasgow, 2,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 9½d. ℘ 60 ℔s. bushel. For Belfast, a cargo of grain, at 9d. ℘ 60 ℔s. For Bristol, 10 tons of Clover Seed, at 25s. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, by the steamer *Hansa*, 10 hhds. Tallow, at 55s, per ton.

Sales of Real Estate—DEC. 11, 1862.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

House and lot north side 119th-st., 380 feet east of 3d-av., house 20x36, lot 20x100.10 .... $[illegible]
House and lot south side 119th-st., 300 feet west of 2d-av.—house 20x40, lot 20x100.11 .... 3,7[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rehani.

WINTER GARDEN—Grande Maguier—Latest from New-York—Faded Diadems.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Maiden Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

BOWERY GARDEN—The Broker of Bogota.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Cham and Carpenter.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Terrell's California.

BUFFALO GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for the year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is suddenly invested with the most startling interest. Yesterday morning the movement for crossing the Rappahannock commenced, and last night the city of Fredericksburgh was in possession of our forces, with comparatively trifling loss. During Wednesday night pontoon bridges were got in readiness for throwing across the river, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning the construction of three of them commenced in front of the city. When they were about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of musketry upon the engineers, and forced them to desist from their work. One hundred and forty-three pieces of our artillery then opened upon the city, and the fire was responded to by the rebels, but without much damage. The city was set on fire in several places by our shells. The attempt was then again made to finish the bridges, when the enemy's sharpshooters again opened, and compelled a retreat. Finally, volunteers to cross the river in small boats to dislodge the enemy were called for, and sprang out of the ranks by thousands. Only a hundred, however, were selected, who crossed the river in the most dashing style, drove out the Sharpshooters at the point of the bayonet, and captured a large number of them, who were brought over the river and secured. The bridges were then completed, and the city was immediately occupied by our forces, the rebels being driven back to their defensive works. Meantime Gen. Franklin was also engaged in the construction of bridges about three miles below the city, in which work he met with but little opposition. He did not cross, however, until he heard that the city was in our possession. The gunboats were also engaged in shelling the enemy about fifteen miles below, where they had collected in considerable force. Last night everything was reported quiet, with the prospect of a great battle to be fought to-day.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that Franklin's Division was under orders to make a rapid movement on Friday last, and to fall upon one of the flanks of the rebel army stretched along the Rappahannock. A storm of rain and snow came on, making the roads so nearly impassable, that instead of marching sixteen miles, as was intended, the division made but nine miles the first day, and the movement had to be abandoned.

A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 10th inst., leads us to expect a battle in that vicinity before long. The rebels under Joe Johnston, Bragg, Cheatham, Forrest and Morgan, have advanced, and drove in the National pickets on the morning of the 10th at all points. A collision was expected near Hartsville, the scene of the recent disgrace, and reinforcements were being hurried toward that point. The guerrilla Forrest was said to hold Clarksville with a considerable force.

A further dispatch from Gen. Curtis to Gen. Halleck, regarding the recent battle of Fayetteville, proves it to have been one of the first magnitude, and that its results were even more disastrous to the enemy than at first reported. Their forces are now ascertained to have been 28,000 strong. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand, and that of the rebels over two thousand. They left many of their dead and most of their wounded on the field, and moved off in the night with muffled wheels. They are believed to have crossed the Arkansas River.

A dispatch from Cairo states that Gen. Hovey, who recently occupied Grenada, Miss., arrived with his Staff at Friar's Point, on the Mississippi, on Sunday morning. It was not known whether his entire command returned with him. A gunboat reconnoissance had been made up the Yazoo River, but the results are not made public.

The loyal Tennessee regiments which have been camped around Louisville for some time, received marching orders on Monday, and at once took their departure. Direction not stated.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Dec. 11: "The Banks and Fortress Monroe expeditions were not for the James River, that is certain, but for a more southern field of operations. The expedition carried immense quantities of coal, and provisions for sixty days, which would imply that a Gulf port was the destination of the squadron. It is possible that Texas is the point in view, in furtherance of the project alluded to yesterday, of dividing it by a line from the Rio Grande to the Red River. A portion of the expedition was passed off Hatteras on Sunday last."

The pirate *Alabama* has again been heard from. She recently captured the ship *Levi Starbuck*, from New-Bedford, bound to the Pacific, in lat. 35° 30', long. 66°, and burnt her; also, the ship *T. B. Wales*, of Boston from Calcutta for Boston, with a full cargo of saltpetre and gunny cloth, which she also burnt. This capture was made in lat. 28° 30', long. 58°. The pirate then proceeded to Martinique, where she arrived on the 17th ult. Here she was blockaded by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, but managed to escape during the night. The crews of the destroyed vessels arrived at this port yesterday on the schooner *Alice*.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 8th inst., which are interesting. The message of the rebel Gov. Vance had been received. It contains no indications of Unionism, but, on the contrary, appeals for a stern and determined devotion to the rebel cause. He, however, reflects severely upon the rebel conscript law, and is rather disposed to grumble generally at the condition of affairs in the State and in the Confederacy. From the rebel journals it is learned that Gen. Whiting has been placed in command of a rebel force at Wilmington, which point is believed to be one of those aimed at by the expeditions fitting out by the National Government. Union and Free-labor meetings were being held in Newbern and Beaufort.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, notice was given of a bill to facilitate the medical examination of invalid soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps. A message was received from the President recommending votes of thanks to Lieut. George W. Morris, for his defence of the *Cumberland*, and to Lieut. Worden, for his gallantry in the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. A communication was also received from the President regarding the Indian troubles in Minnesota, stating that he had ordered the execution of thirty-nine of the culprits. The resolution relating to the arbitrary arrests of certain citizens of Delaware, was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a bill to adjust the appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department, so as to correspond with the recent reorganization of the Department, was passed. Mr. Fenton, of New-York, offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to provide a convoy for any ship or ships loaded with corn, flour or other provisions intended for the starving poor of England. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being upon the rebellion, the Slavery question, and the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. Adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are not so late as had already been received. The mails by the steamship *Arabia* reached this City from Boston last evening. The summary of her news was telegraphed from Halifax, and contained everything of importance.

The meeting in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, held at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, was largely attended and was a decided success. Mayor Opdyke presided, and addresses were made by the Mayor and Rev. Drs. Bellows, Adams, and Hitchcock. About twenty-five thousand dollars in bullion, the gift of the ladies of Nevada, and part of the contribution of $400,000 made by California to the funds of the Commission, was exhibited on the stage.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The resolutions relating to the proposed purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property for a market site, came up, and met with opposition from Messrs. Froment and Jeremiah. Messrs. Ottiwell, Boole, Walsh and Farley spoke in favor of making the purchase. The two propositions embraced in the resolutions—to accept the offer of Mr. Taylor and directing the purchase to be made—were adopted separately by 11 to 2. The vote, in each instance, was on adoption, and not concurrence, although the resolutions had come from the other Board. Mr. Boole desired to have them sent back to the Councilmen for concurrence in like manner—the Councilmen having passed all the resolutions in one vote. Mr. Walsh and other members thought this course unnecessary; so did the venerable Clerk, Mr. Valentine. Nevertheless, it was ordered to be taken. The Board concurred to give Col. Coggswell, of the Tammany Regiment, a sword, at a cost of $500. Adjourned till 3½ o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and referred a resolution to run ferry-boats to Greenpoint from the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River; adopted the resolution fixing the salaries of the new Board of Revision and Collection of Assessments at $1,000 each; concurred to donate $50,000 toward building a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; received the resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property for a second and separate passage of each—the Aldermen having chosen to adopt them in that manner, instead of concurring with this Board, who had passed both resolutions by one vote. Messrs. Orton and Ross claimed that the resolutions came in as new matter, and must accordingly lie over for two days. These points were conceded, and the paper was laid over. Adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors had an important session yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. A letter was received from Archbishop Hughes, thanking them for their resolutions complimenting him for his action in Europe respecting the rebellion, and extending the use of their Chamber for a public reception. The latter offer was declined on the plea of ill health. Resolutions were adopted by 7 to 2, to take back into their own hands the work of building the new Court-house, and ordering the outstanding bills on account of the same to be sent in to them for auditing; also, to direct the Special Committee formerly in charge of the work, to go on with it with dispatch. By this revolution in the management of the job it is supposed the courts will soon be engaged in adjudicating upon all the entanglements that have been created about it in consequence of differences with the present Mayor, and also with Mayor Wood, at whose instigation it was given over to the new City Hall Commissioners last year. The transfer just ordered will enable the unpaid contractors who held scrip issued by the Commissioners, to sue for their money. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of next Tuesday.

The Aldermen and City Canvassers held their seventh meeting yesterday, when Mr. Genet appeared, and canvassed the returns from his District—the Seventeenth. The vote there for Alderman, on which there was a deep strife, was as follows: Jacob M. Long, 1,358; John McQuade, 1,091, and Wm. Dunning, 594. The missing returns from Mr. Dayton's District were presented, canvassed and found to be correct, and this finished the canvass for the entire City. Footing the tables, and making the declaration of results, is the only work remaining for the Board to do. They adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Confederate brig *Olive Branch*, from Galveston, Texas, for Balize and a market, recently landed 57 bales of cotton at Sisal, in Yucatan.

A case of some interest, touching usurious contracts, has just been decided at General Term of the Supreme Court, the Court holding that where a contract was made in Minnesota by a party residing there to pay a party residing in this State 26¼ per cent. per annum for the use of money, and to pay the same at the Addison Bank, in Steuben County, in this State, the decisions of this State uphold the notes therefor as valid, and they will not be declared void and ordered canceled, in accordance with the statute against usury.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business yesterday. Gold ruled 132¼@132¾ through the day and left off in fair demand. Exchange 146; Money 6 per cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at steady prices; and in Wheat, at uniform rates for choice, and rather lower figures for common qualities. Corn was brisk and buoyant. Provisions were pretty freely purchased; Mess Pork advanced materially. Groceries were in demand, as were also Oils, Metals and Naval Stores. Cotton was steady, but not active. Whisky was heavy. Freights exhibited very little animation. Government contracts were awarded for 891 bags and 200,000 lbs. roasted and ground Rio Coffee, at $36 70@$37 18¾, and 200,000 lbs. green do. do., at $30 78 ₩ 100 lbs.; 10,200 bbls. Mess Pork, in iron-chimed barrels, at $14 55@$15 25 ₩ bbl.; and 500,000 lbs. East India Rice, at $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lbs.

The Currency—Gold and United States Notes.

A very general interest prevails as to the policy of the Government on the Currency. The increase in the price of nearly every thing which the great mass of the community have to buy is attributed in a very large degree, whether justly or not, to the inflation of the currency caused by the issue of United States notes, which are made a legal tender,—and the extent of this increase in prices, or what is the same thing, this depreciation in the Government currency, is tested by the premium on gold. At present it is measured by saying that gold is worth 132¼ per cent., when judged by the standard of United States legal-tender notes. The universal hope is that this upward tendency in prices will be checked. Persons who rely upon salaries or fixed incomes, find the existing state of things especially burdensome, inasmuch as the money they receive is worth nearly one-third less than it was when specie was the standard of value. Naturally enough, therefore, the whole community is anxious to know whether the Government intends to increase the evil, by still further issues of paper money, or to check it by returning, as rapidly as the necessities of the Government will permit, to a specie basis.

The impression seems to be quite general that we are to have fresh issues of paper money, for the purpose of meeting pressing claims on the Government. We confess we cannot see upon what this opinion is based, unless it is upon the assumption that Congress is committed to that policy, or that the money required can be raised in no other way. This latter point remains to be tested. No attempt has yet been made to raise money in any other way. And until the effort has been made and has failed, it is scarcely fair to assume that Congress will act upon an emergency not known to exist. Certainly there is nothing in its action last Winter which should compel it to do so. The Executive Department of the Government has taken the opposite ground. Both the Message of Mr. Lincoln and the Report of Mr. Chase are as explicit on this point as words can well make them. The President advises "a return to specie payments at the earliest moment compatible with due regard to all interests," and places on record his opinion, that "fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation."

Mr. Chase says that the issue of enough paper to meet his disbursements, which he estimates at $276,912,517 66, beyond all his present calculation of receipts for the current fiscal year, would result in a "vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it." He "recommends, therefore, no mere paper money scheme, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking to a safe and gradual return to gold and silver, as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution—between which and *an irredeemable paper currency*, as he believes, *the choice is now to be made*."

Mr. Chase states further, that "the chief reliance, and the safest, must be upon loans. Without any issues of United States notes beyond the amount now authorized, *it seems certain that loans for the whole amount required for the current year can be readily obtained at fair rates*; and it may be confidently hoped that before its close the resources of the country will be so well understood, and the restoration of its territorial integrity so well assured, that capitalists will not hesitate to supply whatever may be needed for the subsequent year."

Now, we have here a general declaration from the President, followed up with fullness and precision by the Secretary of the Treasury, that they at all events do not desire to expand the paper currency beyond what is now authorized. They look forward with strong desire, and point out the way, to a resumption of specie payment as soon as possible. They confess that the use of paper money to such an extent as to put gold at a premium is only defensible on the plea of absolute necessity; and the Secretary thinks he can see his way clear to do without further aid of this character.

What reason have we to suppose that Congress will discard utterly these sentiments and propositions of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury? Every one must heartily concur in the soundness of these opinions,—in the desire they express to return as rapidly as possible to a specie basis, and in deprecating the evils which would attend the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. No one can deem it for the public interest to contribute to the further inflation of prices, or to adopt measures which shall carry the premium on gold to still higher figures than it has yet reached. Congress can find no excuse for the further issue of paper money, as it never had any—except in the necessity of the case. If money can be procured on fair terms by loan, it should be raised in that way. If not, then, and then only, would the Government be justified in a further issue of legal tender notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury declares his belief that the wants of the Government can be met by loans. There can be no higher authority on this point, and as he is reponsible for the conduct of the public finances he has a right to ask and expect the concurrence of Congress in his plans. We see no reason to doubt that he will have it or, at all events, that those plans will have a fair trial; and we do not believe, therefore, that the Committee of Ways and Means will recommend, or that Congress will sanction, any further issue of legal tender notes until the effort has been made to raise the money required by loans.

Operations Begun.

Fredericksburgh is at last in possession of our army. The telegraphic details of the work of yesterday are few and brief, but they exhibit fine maneuvering, splendid bravery, and, so far as the first and most difficult operation was concerned, success. The previous night had been all bustle and activity among the troops, for it was fixed that they should cross the Rappahannock, in the face of the foe, in the morning. Before the dawn of day, the pontoons were at the river side, a hundred and forty-three pieces of artillery gaped toward the city, and the whole army, musket in hand, was prepared to rush over as soon the bridges were built. At five, the construction of bridges began, and shortly afterward the enemy opened a murderous fire upon the engineers from the houses of the town. At six, Burnside ordered all the artillery to be opened upon the place, and at seven the heavy guns of the enemy replied to ours. The fire continued for two or three hours, and our engineers were driven from the bridges. Another attempt was at once made, and the rebel infantry, aided by artillery, again opened on our men. Between one and three o'clock, the fire slackened, and all our batteries were once more placed in position, numbering now 176 guns. At a given signal, they again opened, but the rebel sharpshooters could not be driven from their hiding-places, and the bridges could not be constructed till they *were* driven away. Volunteers were now called for to cross the river in small boats and storm the enemy's position. Hundreds of gallant men at once stepped forward as a forlorn hope, and a hundred of them were chosen. Under cover of artillery they crossed. With fixed bayonets they rushed upon the enemy, and took a hundred and one of them prisoners. At half-past two the bridges were completed and our troops swept across to the south bank of the Rappahannock.

In the meantime Franklin's Corps, three miles below, had also built bridges and crossed to the Southern side, while twelve miles still further down, our gunboats shelled the enemy's right wing.

Night found our army in possession of the partially destroyed town of Fredericksburgh, having suffered but small loss. And our latest dispatches indicated that they held the city during the night in quiet.

It was a good, a brave, an admirable day's work; but it was only the prelude to the grand struggle which it was expected would open to-day. We need not speculate on the probabilities in this latter case. It may be that the rebels will retreat from their works behind Fredericksburgh, and from their positions along the river. It may be they are even now crossing bayonets with our brave troops.

The Indian Executions.—We have this morning a message from President Lincoln to the Senate in relation to the thirty-nine Minnesota Indians whom he has ordered to be executed one week from to-day. The President was anxious not to act with so much clemency as to encourage another outbreak of the savages, nor with a degree of severity which should be real cruelty, and therefore at first ordered only the execution of such Indians as "had been proved guilty of violating females;" but only *two* of this class were found. He then directed that out of the three hundred condemned men, such should be selected as were proved to have participated in massacres as distinguished from participation in battles. These amounted to forty, (including the two of the first-class,) but as one of them had been strongly recommended to mercy, he ordered that only thirty-nine should suffer the death penalty, and has dispatched a messenger to Gen. Sibley, in Minnesota, with a copy of the order.

From the statements at first made in regard to these Indian troubles in Minnesota, we favored a policy of even greater clemency than the President has adopted; but the evidence since published, reveals atrocities on the part of the savages so inexcusable, cold-blooded and shocking, that we cannot differ from the decision the President has made after his perusal of that evidence.

We have received information, also, from a gentleman whose statements and proofs seem to be beyond dispute, that the massacres of the settlers which were begun in Minnesota in August and September last, were only part of a grand scheme of frontier butcheries which had been organized under the auspices of Jeff. Davis by Albert Pike, and which were intended to extend along the whole Western line from Minnesota to Arkansas. These were prevented only by the extraordinary and unexpected energy displayed by the Government in dispatching to the scene of operations Gen. Pope, with an army nearly fifteen thousand strong, and by the vigor and spirit of Gen. Sibley and the people of Minnesota. The atrocious design, however, has not yet been given up, and it is the opinion of Indian Commissioner Dole, and all those well informed on the subject, that it may again be attempted in the Spring. Those who know the ferocity of many of the Indian tribes yet hovering there, will easily believe that, by a concerted movement, instead of the thousand whites who were massacred in Minnesota, twenty thousand in the region we have mentioned might be suddenly brought under the power of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. The only way to prevent this is by energy, severity and punishment inexorable, on the first attempt at outbreak. The executions of the Chiefs and head-men ordered by President Lincoln will have a very salutary effect in this direction.

The President does not make any suggestion in regard to the disposition of the 260 out of the 300 condemned Indians whom he may be said to have reprieved, nor in regard to the remaining parts of the Sioux tribe, who have incurred the everlasting hatred of the settlers of Minnesota, and who will almost certainly be sacrificed if permitted to remain in the State. We understand that a large portion of the tribe have been so thoroughly scared at the fury of the whites, that even in this cold weather they have fled up in the region of the British territory, and many of them are hovering around Devil's Lake. It would be better that the Government should take them under its supervision and transport the whole body of them out of the State—say down to the Indian Territory.

The News from Mexico.

News from Mexico by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, should be received with many grains of allowance. These places are in the interest of the French cause, and every item of intelligence is colored to paint in the brightest hues the success of the invasion. Hence the general reader will receive with some suspicion the reports of the cheerful adherence of this town and of that, to the French arms, on the appearance of the invading forces, while to any one who knows the country, these statements of voluntary adhesion are preposterous and absurd in the extreme.

After now nearly a year of occupation in Mexico, the French forces have not gained possession of a single town where the slightest resistance was made, nor advanced their lines one league beyond the points which the Mexican Government had voluntarily resolved, from strategical reasons, to surrender to them. No point on the coast, like Alvarado and Tampico, is capable of defence against the French gunboats, and Vera Cruz was delivered to the French after it had been already peacefully "occupied" by Spanish valor. Jalapa is at the same distance from Vera Cruz as Orizaba, and being upon another road widely distant from that by way of Orizaba, tends to divide the French forces and leave their position less secure. It has at no time been contemplated by the Mexican Government to defend that place. The other "towns" reported as occupied with the acclamation of the inhabitants by the French forces, are merely Indian villages, and anyone, even in the French army, who is credulous enough to believe that the Indian population of Mexico does, or ever can, look with favor upon the invasion of their country by an European force, forgets entirely the story of the revolution, and the fact that the legitimate Constitutional President of Mexico to-day, Don Benito Juarez, is a full-blooded Indian of pure descent. Such credulity, if it exists, on the part of French officers or soldiers, may receive a rude awakening.

On a par with these wholesale fabrications in the French interest, is the story we had by an arrival a few days since of a meeting at the City of Tlascala, designed to be a demonstration, according to the report, in favor of the National cause, but at which *vivas* were shouted in favor of the French and of intervention. Tlascala is an almost purely Indian town, one of the most loyal and steadfast in the whole Republic, and none, during all the late revolutions of the clergy, has remained more faithful to the liberal cause, or more devoted to the person of President Juarez.

Of a similar character is the story we now have of a union between Comonfort and Doblado to put down Juarez, and reinstate *themselves* in his place. Comonfort and Doblado are personal rivals, but both have proved their fidelity for a long time back to the cardinal principle of legitimate succession under the Constitution, through popular suffrage. Both these able patriots are lending their most energetic services to the support of the Government against the advance of the French forces, and the former is probably now the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army.

The shutting off of communication by way of Vera Cruz, and the reported destitution of the French army, is not surprising. The clear policy of Mexico in a military sense, is to lay waste the country and force the French to bring their supplies five thousand miles across the Atlantic. The question of supplies appears now to be a most important one as regards the movements of the French forces in Mexico. It is clear to all Europe by this time that the people of Mexico are heartily opposed to the "regulation" the French Government has so charitably proposed to extend to them, and that any further proceedings of France there must be purely on the basis of a war of conquest and subjugation. Such a war may be, probably will be, of very doubtful result for France, and will certainly cost years of time, great loss of life from even the ordinary casualties of disease, and an immense amount of money. Supplies during all this time *must* be brought from either France or the United States. From Vera Cruz to within a league or two of Cordova on the one road, and Jalapa on the other, the country is a barren waste, producing nothing in the way of supplies except cattle, which have now all been driven off. The vicinity of these two places produces only Summer supplies of green vegetables and fruits, but neither grain nor straw. All supplies of these two main items of consumption for man and beast must come from the table land above. Here, as the Mexican

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[illegible] Mexico, or rather the valley, it will only be to find another scene of devastation opening before them.

Such are the prospects of the "magnanimous" attempts of the Third Napoleon to restore "order and prosperity," by force and against its will, to a country which has never injured France, nor ever refused any just claim of that Power, and only craves to be left in peace to the enjoyment of the republican institutions its people have repeatedly and deliberately chosen.

The Election in New-Orleans.—By an arrival from New-Orleans last night, we learn that the election for two members of Congress to represent the districts embracing that city, took place on the 3d inst. There were plenty of candidates in the field. The names of the successful ones were Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders, chosen for the First, and Mr. M. Hahn for the Second District. They are both strong, unconditional Unionists. The *Delta* says that Mr. Flanders is a native of New-Hampshire, but has resided in New-Orleans for thirty years. He was among the first to welcome Gen. Butler upon his arrival in May last, and is for the Union at any cost. His chief opponent was Mr. Boutigny, the staunch Unionist from the same district in last Congress, who received, however, only 186 votes, against 2,184 for Mr. Flanders. The other successful candidate, Mr. Hahn, is a lawyer by profession, of German descent, who has lived in New-Orleans since boyhood, and was a stout Unionist through the darkest hours of secession madness. His chief opponent (though not the one who got most votes) was the old antediluvian, Jacob Barker, who made very great efforts to secure an election, but was wofully beaten.

The vote polled in the two Districts was very respectable. At the last Congressional election in 1859, there were 4,480 votes given in the First District; in the same District this year, at the time of the sailing of the steamer, there had been 2,320 votes counted, and all the returns were not yet in. In the Second Congressional District in 1859, there were 8,944 votes given; in the same District, when the steamer left, there had been 3,066 votes counted. This shows a large element of loyalty, and if we abstract from the vote of the District those who have joined the rebel army, it will show that a majority of actual voters participated. It is one of the cheerful signs of the times.

Secretary of the Interior.—The fact seems at last to be fully conceded that Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, will resign his place about the 1st of January next. Most of the indications from Washington point to Hon. Joseph Holt as his successor—provided the office is not continued in the hands of a citizen of Indiana. Geographical considerations are important to a certain extent, but should not be overruling in times like the present. The chief purpose of the President and of all in authority now, should be to put always the right man in the right place.

We wish not to be understood as trying to prejudice anyone's prospects of promotion, or of urging anyone for appointment, in saying that the nomination of no man in the country to the highly responsible position of Secretary of the Interior, would give more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Holt. From the first day of the rebellion to the present no man has labored more unceasingly, zealously and effectively to crush it, than he. His life, time and talents have been devoted to the country, in whatever station, exalted or humble, the President has asked his services. And with what fidelity and success none knows better than the President.

The Government needs now the services of men thoroughly practical and well versed in public affairs; and if noted for honesty and economy, so much the better. In the former respects, few men are the equal of Mr. Holt, who has for years been intimate with all the important operations of Government. In the latter, he certainly has no superior—his recent services in purging the "gun contracts" of irregularity and irresponsibility having resulted in a saving to the National Treasury of not less than *seventeen millions of dollars*. It is a redeeming fact of the times that we have men of the highest stamp devoted to saving for the country what many of the reckless and unprincipled seek only and always to destroy.

Gen. McClellan's Official Reports.—Some weeks since, the Albany *Atlas & Argus* stated very explicitly that Gen. McClellan's detailed reports of the various battles in which the Army of the Potomac had been engaged while on the Peninsula, had been *suppressed* by the Government; and the charge was very distinctly conveyed that this had been done for the purpose of injuring Gen. McClellan.

Now that Congress is in session it is proper that this injustice, whether practiced toward Gen. McClellan or toward the Government, should be ended. The public has been compelled hitherto to grope its way through all sorts of contradictions and inconsistences to a knowledge of these engagements—some of which were among the bloodiest and most important of the war. We have had a few reports from subordinate officers which seem to have come to light surreptitiously, and the narratives of private individuals; but to this day we have not had a single detailed report from Gen. McClellan, the responsible Commander of the army, of a single one of those engagements. We have had nothing from him but the first hasty telegrams, styled "preliminary reports" by the Secretary of War, written in advance of any adequate knowledge of the facts, and which, in nearly every instance, he was obliged subsequently to correct. It is due to the soldiers whom he commanded, as well as to the country which he served, that

the accompanying report of these momentous incidents in our current history.

We trust Congress will call upon the President for these reports. If they have been made, as our Albany cotemporary asserts, let them be published. If not, let the fact be known.

AID FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Large Meeting at the Academy of Music—Speeches by Mayor Opdyke and Rev. Drs. Bellows, Adams and Hitchcock.

The Commission Has Received Half a Million of Dollars, and Wants More than as Much Again.

Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America.

A splendid audience thronged the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of a meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. The stage was filled with distinguished gentlemen of all the professions. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and, after a neat introductory address, introduced the various speakers, first of whom was Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Dr. BELLOWS began by saying they were assembled while the echoes of cannon from the Rappahannock and Tennessee were sounding in our ears, and telling us that the numbers of our sick and wounded were rapidly increasing. They were assembled, as the Mayor said, to consider what would be the best means of caring for these sick and wounded. The women of America were nobly pleading the cause, and the homes of the land were anxious to do all they could for the camps and the hospitals. All they wanted was to know how to accomplish their great object with certainty and economy. His circumstances had led him to learn much of the subject, and, perhaps, as the best form of giving an idea of his experience, he would give a history of the main organization, the United States Sanitary Commission, and of the society under whose auspices they were assembled. The medical department of the army was at first excellent enough for the care of 29,000 men, but when the army was swelled to 800,000 men the difficulty was vastly increased, and the same difficulty permeated all departments of the army and of the Government. Our principal difficulties had not been so much the want of skill at the head of the departments, as the absolute inability of getting orders properly carried out by new and inexperienced officers. It takes not a month or a year only, but years, to secure that excellence which experience alone can procure. The great difficulty has arisen from the momentous duties incident upon extemporising a great military nation. We should therefore exercise the greatest toleration and forbearance and forgiveness with the Government, and have less impatience and fretfulness at what we deem are unnecessary failures. As we step into the arena of nations we must submit to the necessities of Government. This nation, with all its desire for vigor, does not yet back the Government so thoroughly that the fullest vigor in waging the war is warranted. Not until that thorough support is obtained can we hope to obtain that position in the world, which as a nation we claim, and which we are determined to have. [Applause.] It became necessary to dilute the medical department by the introduction of a new element, which was of course inexperienced. By the influence of the Sanitary Commission, the Medical Department was reformed, and men of proper qualifications placed at the head of it. There was no conflict between the Commission and the Medical Department of the Army. The Commission was auxiliary and supplementary to the Department. Government was doing nobly—spending $10,000,000 this year for the sick and wounded—and that did not include the salaries of the surgeons. There had been placed at the head of the Department a capable man, Surgeon-General HAMMOND—the right man in the right place. [Applause.] Dr. BELLOWS paid a high compliment to the ability of Gen. HAMMOND and the efficiency of the Medical Department, contradicting the scandalous report that, as a class, the 3,000 surgeons were inhumane, illiterate and ignorant. Perhaps a small portion of them were unfit for their positions, but not a greater proportion of unfitted men than could be found in other professions.

The Sanitary Commission had undertaken to organize the charity of the land, which was so anxious to aid the suffering soldier. There was considerable difficulty in convincing the Government of the propriety of committing to this Commission the duty of taking charge of this supplementary aid. They had to contend first with red tape, and then with the want of red tape. They were much in the position of the woman who applied at the Bible Society for one of the smallest Bibles in the largest sized type. But the Government and the Medical Department had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to receive this supplementary aid of the people. Then the Commission had to contend with the feeling of the people, that all rules governing the Medical Department were relics of a barbarous age. But red tape was as necessary to Government as white tape was to domestic affairs. The sick and wounded would be taken care of to a charm if the rules of red tape could be carried out in regard to them. But those rules could not be carried out, and therefore the necessity for this Sanitary Commission. The Commission had two departments: that of prevention and that of cure. First their main work was to prevent the soldiers from getting sick. They hired the best talent in the land, and kept organized corps with each Division of the army. These physicians looked after the food, clothing, shelter and habits of the men, doing all that was possible to prevent sickness. The Commission had in this way made 1,040 inspections of camps, they had prepared most valuable statistics, and published a most valuable portable medical library. What was the result. *We have the healthiest army ever known in history.* The death rate of our army is only five and a half per cent. The death rate of the armies under WELLINGTON, in the Peninsular war was sixteen and a half per cent.; while the death rate in the Crimean war was twenty-three and a half per cent. This extremely low death rate was partly due to the Commission, no doubt, partly to the healthy climate and partly to the Government. This preventive service was the main service of the Commission, though its value could not be computed. A large part of all the means went to the purpose of preventing disease.

Dr. BELLOWS next passed to the consideration of the other branch of the duties of the Commission—the department of cure. He detailed the various efforts of the Commission to care for the health of the troops, from the time of their leaving New-York, to the bloody scenes of the battle-field, and the agonies of the hospital. He paid an earnest tribute to the generosity of the people of Philadelphia, in giving a good meal to each regiment that passes through their city, and then gave a description of the "Soldier's Rest," which the Commission has established at Washington, Cincinnati and Cairo, where the temporarily sick soldiers, to the number of 13,000, have been cared for and sent forward to their regiments. He next described the plan of caring for dismissed soldiers who have trouble to get their pay, how the Commission helps them to their pay, or, if they are sick, sends them home. Next, Dr. BELLOWS described the principle of caring for the Regimental Hospitals and giving them articles which they cannot, except after dangerous delays, get from the Government, and which they could not get from the Government in a week, but which the Sanitary Commission supplies instantly. Dr. BELLOWS described the method of supplying the comforts to the soldiers in the General Hospital, by the accumulation of the Hospital Fund—which fund is the money allowed for provisions to which the sick soldiers are entitled, but which they cannot eat. When the Hospital Fund gives out, or its money is not available, the Sanitary Commission steps in and tries to supply the deficiencies. The hospitals and camps are constantly in a state of deprivation and want, which the charity of the country can barely supply. The Sanitary Commission did not undertake its work as sentimentalists, but as business men, and its operations would bear the scrutiny of business men. To a certain degree they had succeeded in organizing the benevolence of the country, but only to a certain extent. There were certain local jealousies which had not yet been overcome. It was necessary to generalize and systematize the charity of the country. They had opportunities to supplement the Medical Department, and had opportunities to aid the sick and wounded, which no other organization could have. There were no less than 20,000 packages in the Express offices of Washington, which were rotting and wasting because they could not be sent to their destinations. But if those packages had been sent through the Sanitary Commission, they would have reached their destination. But of the 20,000 bundles sent through the Sanitary Commission, only 83 had not yet been delivered. The speaker explained the hospital record kept by the Commission—the records which now show where any sick man in the Washington hospitals can be found, and which will soon show where any sick man in the United States can be found. [Applause.] Dr. BELLOWS explained the system of the Commission in supplying extra stores, blankets and other necessaries to the hospitals, under which at least $400,000 was expended in September last. But not a tittle of the supplies required for this work were yet afforded. He showed how necessary it was to work not only for soldiers of one State, but for the Federal soldiers from all over the Union. You can't give a shirt and blanket to one soldier because he is a Brooklyn boy, and not help his neighbor because he happens to come from Illinois. The whole local spirit is a secession doctrine at the root. [Applause.] Charity must work for the Federal soldiers all. The Commission would not receive articles for particular regiments alone. They wanted to see Massachusetts men with Illinois shirts on, and *vice versa*. [Laughter and applause.] The effort was to spread through the country a spirit of broad national benevolence.

Dr. BELLOWS paid a glorious tribute to the efforts of the Western Sanitary Association, and barely alluded to the labors of the United States Sanitary Commission on the battle-field, in the transports and hurrying forward supplies at critical moments.

Dr. BELLOWS created some sensation in the audience by uncovering the table-load of gold and silver which graced the centre of the stage. There were eight heavy chunks of bullion of various sizes, and some of them quite as heavy as a man would care to lift.

These ingots were parts of the contribution of the State of California, valued at about $25,000, and forming part of the $400,000 given by that great State to the funds of the Sanitary Commission. [Applause.] The speaker said he was quite willing to play the showman in displaying these things. He said the Commission was now in funds, for a little while, and would be glad to receive supplies of all kinds. He gave the following list of contributions to the cause:

Silver, Nevada	$25,000	Maryland	$15
Pacific Coast	368,470	Delaware	10
New-York	78,169	Minnesota	25
People of N. England	6,683	Michigan	516
Massachusetts	35,425	Ohio	2,200
Maine	14,316	Illinois	500
New-Hampshire	621	Washington	4,101
Rhode Island	7,558	Canada	439
Connecticut	2,227	England	1,100
Vermont	783	Paris	2,400
New-Jersey	2,328	Unknown Donors	2,745
Pennsylvania	10,706		
Total receipts			$566,294

In conclusion, Dr. BELLOWS said he wanted the churches all, without regard to sect or denomination, to aid this cause, unless they could find something better. They needed to have more funds to aid our armies in all portions of the land—in Louisiana, in the Carolinas, and in Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS followed, in a brief, terse and appropriate address, devoted mainly to an exposition of the various descriptions of charity, and making an earnest and effective appeal for the cause of the Ladies' Central Association and the United States Sanitary Commission, in the interest not only of patriotism, but of Christian principles and divine benevolence.

The Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON was next introduced, and with a vein of pleasanty said, that like the man who in Parliament always said "ditto" to Mr. BURKE, he would say ditto to Dr. BELLOWS. [Laughter.] He spoke of himself and associates speaking at that late hour, (10 o'clock,) as the tail of the kite, Dr. BELLOWS being the kite, and Dr. HITCHCOCK the "bob." He spoke of the great value of the health of armies, of the works published by the Commission, and bore personal testimony to the wonderful efficiency which the Commission had evinced. He told with thrilling effect the story of the labors of one devoted woman who had most assiduously attended the sick and wounded at various battles, and who came most opportunely with aid after the terrible contest of Antietam.

After paying a passing compliment to VICTORIA, the mother Queen, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Dr. VINTON said the trinity would be completed by the name of this noble woman already alluded to, whose name is CLARA BARTON, [applause,] the daughter of Judge BARTON, of Worcester, Mass., who has been at every battle-field, and who is working with the Sanitary Commission. [Applause.] Dr. VINTON concluded with eloquent appeal for the charitable to pour forth their contributions from the deep gushing fountains of humanity sanctified by the Divine influence of God. [Applause.]

Dr. HITCHCOCK was called upon and said that out of regard for the sanitary condition of the audience he would not detain them longer. Being pressed, however, he delivered in his characteristically terse and vigorous manner a stirring description of the herculean labors of the Commission. In conclusion, he hoped that the charity of New-York would receive a kindly impulse upon beholding this princely gift of the Golden State of the West.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Capture and Destruction of the Ships Levi Starbuck and T. B. Wales.

The Privateer at Martinique on Nov. 17.

She Escapes from the Frigate San Jacinto.

The schooner *Alice*, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, arrived yesterday. She has on board the chief officer and crew of the ship *Levi Starbuck*, of New-Bedford, Capt. MELLON, from New-Bedford, five days out, bound for the Pacific, captured Nov. 2, in lat. 35° 30′. lon. 66°, by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*. The *Alabama* took all the clothing and nautical instruments from the vessel, and then set her on fire.

Nov. 8, in lat. 28° 30′, lon. 58°, she also captured ship *T. B. Wales*, of Boston, LINCOLN, from Calcutta for Boston, 147 days out, with full cargo of saltpetre and gunny cloth. She took from her the Captain and crew, and set her on fire. The *Alabama* then proceeded to Martinique, arriving there Nov. 17, at 8 A. M., landing the Captains and crews of both ships. The United States steamship *San Jacinto* arrived same afternoon, and finding the *Alabama* in port, immediately got under way and proceeded outside the harbor to await the departure of the *Alabama*. On the 18th, at 10 P. M., the *Alabama* got under way and escaped. The *San Jacinto* was laying off the harbor on the 22d.

The Captains of both vessels would take passage for Halifax.

The crews come here in the *Alice Goodale*—sent by the American Consul.

THE SHIP T. B. WALES, DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The cargo of the ship *T. B. Wales*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, was valued at $150,000, about $100,000 insured, including war risk, in Boston, and the balance in New-York. Yesterday, the owners of the *T. B. Wales*, shortly expecting her arrival, offered her to a Committee of the Boston Board of Trade to gratuitously convey a cargo of provisions from Boston to the suffering poor in England.

THE ALABAMA AND THE NAVY.

A Whole Squadron After Her—Sketches of Semmes, Ronckendorff, and Maffit.

Yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn Navy-yard presented a scene of great excitement. News came over that the *San Jacinto* had been hoodwinked by the *Alabama*, and naval officers were so much "exercised" by the intelligence that the thousands who obtained admittance to the yard, (Thursday being the regular visiting day,) mistook the cause of the *furore* and thronged to the wharf, where Capt. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, was working hard to get off his new iron-clad, the *Montauk*.

It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the *Alabama*. The *Vanderbilt* sailed yesterday from the "Lights" direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is expected to meet there two United States men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take different courses. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard at present, there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one "ten-knot steamer," all of which will be off in a few days. At Boston another fine fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the *Stettin*, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably fast enough to catch the *Alabama*.

THE "UNLUCKY" COMMANDER.

Commander WILLIAM RONCKENDORFF is Captain of the *San Jacinto*. He is a native of the City of Philadelphia, and belongs to the old navy. He is very well known in the service as a rigid temperance man, always being an opponent of the grog ration. It is said that he never tasted a drop of liquor in his life. In manner, he is of the "free-and-easy" sort. He entered the service on the 17th of February, 1832, and has consequently been thirty years an officer. He has been eighteen years at sea, and was four years and ten months unemployed. His service record embraces adventures on every station, and his character is highly esteemed, but all concede that he is no match for "Raffy" SEMMES and his man Friday, Lieut. MAFFIT.

WHO IS SEMMES?

Biographers have sometimes mistaken the notorious Captain of the *Alabama* for a celebrated namesake. The pirate is not "Alexander" but RAFFAEL SEMMES. *The* SEMMES is a Baltimorean, or a native of Maryland, at least. He was the fifty-eighth Commander in the United States Navy when he resigned. Capt. RADFORD, now Commander of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, had been a year in the service before him. Capt. DAHLGREN, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, was a middy with him. Capt. ROWAN, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna*; Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Minnesota*; Capt. MEADE, now on board the *North Carolina*; Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates. He was a Midshipman on board the old *Lexington*, and commanded the brig *Somers* when she made her famous "capsize."

HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN.

JOHN N. MAFFIT is reported to be his second in command. MAFFIT is an Irishman, whose father was a clergyman. In 1832 he was admitted to the navy, and, singularly enough, was classmate with the Mr. RONCKENDORFF whom he has just outwitted. He was last commander of the steam gunboat *Crusader*, one of CROMWELL's vessels, bought by the navy. His appointment was credited to Georgia, which he called the "native State of his naturalization." On board the little brig *Dolphin* he captured the brig *Echo*, with the cargo of negroes which was subsequently sent to Africa in the *Niagara*. He is personally brave, even to rashness, and is a very able seaman.

THE SAN JACINTO.

This is the vessel on board which Capt. WILKES overhauled the *Trent*. She is slow, and cannot make over seven miles an hour generally. She is a first-class screw steam-sloop of the old navy, was built at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn in 1850, and was attached to the squadron in China which attacked the barrier forts. The *St. Louis* and *Levant*, the former under Admiral FOOTE, the hero of Island No. 10, was also of the fleet. A few weeks since she sailed from Boston, having been thoroughly overhauled at that port. Her officers are.

Commander, WILLIAM RONCKENDORFF; Lieutenant-Commander, Ralph Chandor; Acting Masters, David G. McRitchie, Henry J. Coop, John Baker; Paymaster, Cramer Burt; Surgeon, Ira W. Bragg; Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Captain of Marines, J. C. Schermerhorn; Lieutenant of Marines, L. C. Powell; Second Assistant Engineers, Henry E. Davids, H. C. McIlvaine; Third Assistant Engineers, W. H. Scott, E. Wells, N. P. Towne, Edwin Lin; Master's Mates, J. D. Weed, A. H. Tuller, H. C. Keene, Thomas Jones; Captain's Clerk, William D. Walker; Paymaster's Clerk, R. Truman; Boatswain, John Marley; Gunner, C. A. Stevenson; Carpenter, Robert Miller; Sailmaker, J. W. North.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Position of Gen. Grant's Army, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 11.

An army officer from Oxford on Monday reports the main body of GRANT's infantry encamped a short distance south of Oxford, and the cavalry, under Col. DICKEY, near Coffeeville, 15 miles from Grenada. It was not probable that the infantry would move before to-day, for the reason that they were awaiting the arrival of supply trains from Holly Springs.

Texas rangers possess the country west and south of White River.

Intelligence from Helena states that HOVEY's expedition destroyed a portion of the Mississippi Central Railroad and burned the bridges, and otherwise obstructed the Mississippi and Tennessee Road. During the march he engaged the enemy at three different points, driving them back in every instance. We had several wounded, but none killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Washington *Star* says dispatches from Gen. GRANT's Army state that we had captured 1,200 prisoners while in pursuit of PEMBERTON's army, and more were coming in hourly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Arrived, ship *John Tucker*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Swallow*, Callao.

The Money market is easy. Atlantic currency and exchange, 18@21 ℔ cent. discount. Legal tender notes have been pressed on the market in such quantities that dealers have ceased buying at 17@18 discount. Trade is stagnant; the speculative disposition noticeable two weeks ago is no longer visible, but all agree that general apathy exists compared with corresponding experience of former years.

A small schooner has arrived from Kanagawa, Japan, with dates of Oct. 27. The news is unimportant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, with 625 passengers, $737,000 in treasure for New-York, and $853,000 for England.

Burning of a Carpet Factory.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 11.

BAILEY's carpet factory, in Winthrop, comprising two large buildings, was burned last night. Loss, $15,000 to $20,000.

CORRECTION.—An advertisement in the TIMES, yesterday, announced President KING, of Columbia College, as intending to lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall. The announcement is no doubt a very silly practical joke, as we learn that Mr. KING has no such design.

SAVE YOUR NEWSPAPERS.—Persons who will take pains to preserve their papers can readily obtain for them $1 per hundred—thus, in effect, still keeping the subscription price down to two cents per copy.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and marketreports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway. SKATING-CAPS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MISSES AND BOYS. ALL SHAPES AND PRICES.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Anklets. If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets, at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Woolen Undershirts AND DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, AND A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves. A RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, And No. 165 5th-av., Corner 22d-st.

Heavy Knit All Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Cassimere Shirts, FOR TRAVELERS, FINE AND HEAVY, AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE, BY DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Anklets.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by W. H. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—CANTRELL has all styles of well-made, substantial, nice-looking, comfortable and very cheap Boots and Shoes for girls and boys, and his stock is particularly worthy the attention of parents. Visit his store, No. 813 Broadway. You will be sure to find anything you may require in his line, of very superior quality, and at a price much lower than is charged by other dealers.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

MARRIED.

BIRNIE—CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, EDWARD A. BIRNIE, U. S. N., to JENNIE LAWRENCE, daughter of the late John Campbell, of this City.

FIELD—CUNNINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, FRANKLIN C. FIELD to MARY J., daughter of the late Wm. Cunningham, all of this City.

GAUTIER—CUSHMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., JOHN STAGG GAUTIER to ABBIE, only daughter of Frederick Cushman, Esq., all of this City.

HOWARD—ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Conrad, THOMAS HOWARD, of New-York, to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Jeremiah Robbins, of Philadelphia.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MORRIS—JONES.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, A. NEWBOLD MORRIS to ELEANOR C. JONES, daughter of the late James I. Jones.

MILLER—MCKAY.—At Comac, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Wm. Wake, HENRY G. MILLER, Esq., of New-York City, and JOSEPHINE E. MCKAY, of the above place.

PLUMMER—ATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., Mr. JOHN F. PLUMMER to Miss EMILY M., eldest daughter of Joshua Atkins, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SANFORD—WILLIAMS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. J. N. Campbell, FREDERICK T. SANFORD, of Berkshire Corners, Mass., to MARY ADA, daughter of John H. Williams, of Albany.

SQUIRES—SMITH.—At Smithtown Branch, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Wm. Wake, Capt. ABNER E. SQUIRES, of Southampton, and LIZZIE A. SMITH, of Brooklyn.

YOUNG—HURLBUT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Adams, MASON YOUNG to LOUISE, daughter of the late George Hurlbut.

DIED.

BURBANK.—At Frederick, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 29, ELISHA BURBANK, Major Commanding Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, aged 52 years, wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept 17.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, JOHN F., son of Wm. B. Brown, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

CROSBY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, Mr. CHESTER CROSBY, of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at his late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ROSCOW COLE, of Virginia, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his grand-daughters, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. Edward Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 9 o'clock.

DICKERSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Judge DICKERSON, Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The train of the Erie Railroad leaves from Chambers-st. wharf at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, SARAH E. DAY, eldest daughter of William Day, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZA FREEMAN, widow of the late Dr. Alfred Freeman, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. David Irving and Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOOTE.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862, CHARLES FOOTE, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

HADDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, MARY A. HADDON, wife of John Haddon, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 24th-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

JAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, WILLIE ADDISON, son of Geo. A. and Mary E. Jayne, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 239 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOYCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 11, ISABELLA JOYCE, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 East 17th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, ANDREW WHITLOCK, son of John H. and Catharine R. Knapp, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Andrew M. Whitlock, No. 9 Montgomery-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey.

MAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, ALLEN MAY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 Adams-st., on Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

MCKENZIE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862, JANE, the infant daughter of Alexr. F. and Jane McKenzie, aged 15 months and 13 days.

Her remains will be taken, on Friday morning, to New-York City. Carriages will be in waiting at the house of our brother-in-law, Mr. Campbell, No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th inst., to convey the remains to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Funeral services at Stamford at 10½ A. M. on the 12th inst.

MOORE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, of consumption, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 35 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 643 Hudson-st.

OSGOOD.—At Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Gilbert, Clinton, and Samuel, and of his brother-in-law, E. G. Burling, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 279 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OPPENHEIM.—At Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Mrs. ADELIA, widow of Henry W. Oppenheim, aged 87 years.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, of congestion of the lungs, MARY FRANCES OCKERSHAUSEN, daughter of Rev. B. Redford, in the 14th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her uncle, Geo. P. Ockershausen, No. 176 East 19th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, THOS. M. SMITH, of Richmond, Va., in the 53d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SWIFT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, Mrs. ELMINA CARY SWIFT, formerly of Cincinnati, aged 31 years.

Her friends, and those of her sisters, Phœbe and Alice Cary, are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the house of Mrs. Savin, No. 90 East 12th-st.

SKILLMAN.—At Boundbrook, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Dr. ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN D. SHELTON, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., from his late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, L. I. Cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, JOHN ELIAS WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, aged 25 years and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Christopher-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

MIRRORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE largest assortment in the City, for sale at "popular prices," by WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Open evenings till Jan. 1.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 587—Dec. 11, 1862.

26, 63, 41, 74, 42, 13, 60, 15, 76, 75, 70, 19, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 588—Dec. 11, 1862.

13, 34, 47, 30, 42, 43, 53, 40, 70, 64, 24, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.

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ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
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UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel.
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
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SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
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$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST. JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway, Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years. Ladies' Fancy Sewing and Reception Chairs, Work-Tables, &c., for Holiday Presents.

FAMILY DYE COLORS. A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool. Put up in packages of 25 cents and 15 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, No. 258 Broadway, Boston. For sale by wholesale druggists and dealers in New-York, and every city and town.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES. SOME AS LOW AS ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH, At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS. A large assortment at wholesale. J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer, No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE. No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng. RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS, RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS. BANKERS' REFERENCES.

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SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary, 69 Wall-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Or to any member of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, No. 72 South-st.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 350 Broadway.
THOMAS TILESTON, No. 45 Wall-st.
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FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bed-room suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, HAVE NOW READY THEIR HOLIDAY LIST OF FINE BOOKS, including ILLUSTRATED WORKS, THE POETS, AND THE BEST STANDARD LITERATURE, All in the Richest Morocco and Calf Bindings. JUVENILE BOOKS, 1,000 Varieties. 100 VARIETIES OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, STATIONERY, STEREOSCOPES, and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. JUST RECEIVED. An invoice of CARVED IVORY GOODS, from WURTEMBERG, consisting of PAPER WEIGHTS, WATCH CASE THERMOMETERS, ORNAMENTAL PAPER CUTTERS.

READY TO-DAY, DEC. 11: THE LIFE OF **ANDREW JACKSON** By JAMES PARTON. Complete in one Crown Octavo Vol., with Steel Portrait. Price, $1 75.

"This volume is a condensation of the Life of Andrew Jackson, in three volumes, octavo, which was published by the author in 1860. Nearly every thing in the way of document, letter, episode, disquisition, note or appendix has been omitted; but the story of the life has been retained, and the more interesting narratives, scenes and anecdotes are preserved entire."

"The events of the last two years have invested with new interest the character of the man to whom we owed the postponement of civil war for thirty years. Mr. Webster thought the issue should have been met then—the strength of the Government tested then—not postponed till the mighty spell of the Union had lost its potency over a third of the country; and Jackson himself constantly regretted, to his dying hour, that he had not dealt to Calhoun the penalty due to one whom balked ambition alone made a disturber of his country's peace."

The publishers believe they are doing an acceptable service, in presenting at this time a condensed edition of Mr. Parton's great work—a work, which on its appearance two years since excited the liveliest interest, and has since reached a sale rarely attained by any biography of similar size and cost. At home and abroad the critics have agreed in awarding to "Parton's Life of Jackson" the highest praise, for all those qualities which render a biography attractive and valuable, and it has taken a high place among the standard works in the language.

The complete work is in three volumes, octavo, price $6 00. The abridgement now ready is in one crown 8vo. volume, price $1 75. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

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A NEW STORY, BY ARTHUR. OUT IN THE WORLD, A NEW SERIAL STORY, By T. S. Arthur, Is commenced in the January number of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. For sale by news-dealers. Trade supplied by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, HENRY DEXTER, New-York.

THE SECOND EDITION FOR DECEMBER NOW READY OF **APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE.** CONTENTS: 1. Nearly one hundred Railway Maps. 2. Fifteen Time and Distance Indicators. 3. Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress. 4. Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel. 5. Railway Time-tables to Date, &c., &c., &c. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

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THE GREAT SPEECH OF DR. S. R. TOWNSEND, delivered at Plainfield New-Jersey, is one that reads well after election—subjects: Conservatism, Why I am an Abolitionist, Prince John, The Real and Sham Democrats, Copperheads, Soreheads and Hypocrites, The "Nigger," The Secesh Bears of Wall-st., Gold *vs.* Paper Money, The Army, The Navy, Our Radical Congress, &c., The Liberty Bell, &c., &c. This speech is rich, quaint, sound and funny. (Warranted to cure or the money refunded.) For sale at ROSS & TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st. Persons inclosing 10 cents, by mail, to A. J. HOUSTON, No. 128 Dey-st., will receive a copy; 15 copies, $1.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

BOOKS—THEOLOGICAL, RARE, AND SOME that are out of print; Commentaries, Histories of both Church and State; Bunyan's, Barrow's, Fletcher's, Hall's, Jay's, and Payson's complete works. These are but a few of my large stock, which I will sell very low. A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

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AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held Dec. 10, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Regular Republican Ward Associations, represented in the Republican Central Committee, shall meet on the 18th day of December, at their respective headquarters, and elect five delegates to the Republican Central Committee, and five delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Notices of the election for delegates in each Ward Association shall be signed by the President and Secretary of each Republican Ward Association, and the call for such meeting be published in the daily papers at least two days previous to the election being held.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors, to superintend the election in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to conduct the election in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee and the constitution of the Ward Association.

The polls shall be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock in each and every Ward.

No person shall be allowed to vote at such election unless he shall have been duly elected a member of the Ward Association in which he offers his vote.

The Inspectors, in all cases, shall keep a record of the persons voting, count the votes and report the result to the President of the Association, or the proper officer thereof. Said President or officers shall have power to certify the election and sign the credentials of those elected.

The delegates elected to the Central and Young Men's Central Committees shall meet at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-sts., as follows: The delegates to the Central Committee, on the second Wednesday of January, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; and the Delegates to the Young Men's Central Committee, on the third Wednesday of January, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

It shall be the duty of each of the Chairmen of the Central Committees of 1862 to be present at the first meetings of the Central Committees for 1863, to call said meeting to order for the organization.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.

HENRY H. HURLAT, SPENCER KIRBY, } Secretaries.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 300,000 pounds of PAPER per week for five years from the 1st day of January next, (or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.)

M. S. BEACH, *Sun* Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office, corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 7983, 8077, 8155, 8171, 8235, 8283, 8875, 8881, 9163, 9164, 9165, 9172. *Part II.*—Nos. 4432, 5010, 7594½, 8122, 8238, 8835, 9083, 9120, 9132. *Part III.*—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 3523, 1909, 3617, 3585, 2826, 3863, 3867, 945.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 272, 260½, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 738, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 11, 3109, 3237, 3490, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275. *Part II.*—Nos. 636, 976, 1732, 2022, 2028, 2254, 2634, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 2261, 1653, 2099, 2267, 2300, 2323, 2470, 2609, 2613, 2614, 2617, 2618. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1871.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. One Case of Calf Skins.—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for alleged undervaluation with intent to defraud the revenue. The evidence, however, failed to establish such charge, and the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the claimants.

The United States vs. One Case Containing Felt Hats.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on a similar charge. The claimants gave evidence to show that the articles were out of style, and were imported only to be used in the manufacture, and that while, if they had not been out of date, they would have been valued about as they were appraised at the Custom-house, yet, as it was, they were accurately valued in the invoice.

The jury, accordingly, found a verdict for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimants, Messrs. Webster and Craig.

The Law of Usury—The Rate of Interest at the Place where the Contract was Made Governs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

Joshua R. Balme vs. Henry Wornbough.—This was a proceeding to cancel certain promissory notes made in Minnesota by the plaintiff, and payable at the Addison Bank, in Steuben County, in this State.

The notes were given for a loan advanced to the plaintiff in Minnesota, by the defendant, payable two and three years after date, with interest at 26⅓ per cent. per annum. The plaintiff resided in Minnesota, and secured the notes by mortgages on land in that State. The defendant resided in this State. The proceeding was instituted under the statute of this State which provides that "any evidence of debt taken or received in violation of the laws against usury shall be declared void, and any prosecution thereon shall be enjoined, and the same shall be ordered to be surrendered and canceled."

By the laws of Minnesota, any rates of interest are allowed which may be agreed upon by the parties; but as the notes were payable here and the lender resided here, it was sought to cancel them.

The Court below refused to order the notes to be canceled, and this was an appeal from the judgment so denying it.

In rendering decision, the Court, per LEONARD, J., now say:

"The usual rule of law is that contracts are to be construed and adjudged by the laws of the place where they are made, except where thay are to be performed in another State or country, and in such cases their validity is, to be decided by the laws of the place of performance."

It appears, however, that cases involving the rtae of interest, where it is stipulated in the contract at the place where the loan is made, in conformity with the law of that place, at a higher rate than is permitted by the law of the place where the payment is to be made, are not within the exceptions, and the specified rate of interest at the place of the contract has been allowed.

A large number of decisions were quoted which the Court think would uphold the notes in Minnesota, and it was therefore held that, without overruling the authorities of our own State, these notes could not be declared void, nor directed to be canceled.

The judgment was affirmed.

Titus B. Eldridge for appellants; J. C. Van Loon and F. C. Deming for respondents.

Result of the Preterre Libel Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Peter Preterre vs. Eugene Preterre and Adolph Preterre.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 10th.

The action was for libel, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants had injured his business as a dentist in this City, by the publication of a statement to the effect that they, the defendants, were the only dentists of that name in the city.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assesses the damages at the sum of $75.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

George R. Nelson vs. Mary E. Nelson; Avis C. Bogue vs. Fredk. S. Bogue.—Reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Low vs. Graydon, et als.—Motion granted, to be settled on one day's notice.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway,
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Every lady should have one of Mme. DEMOREST'S beautiful and efficient $5 Running Stitch Sewing-Machines. Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility confirmed by the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent anywhere and its Express charges prepaid, and its safety guaranteed, when the $5 is sent in the order. For particulars, see *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*, or send stamp for a circular and specimens of sewing to Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 473 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE ladies' and gentleman's Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' newly invented Patent Mink and Siberian Squirrel Muffs and Collars, to be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Call at
N. PHILLIPS', No. 279 Grand-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.—A CERTIficate of Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Co., of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Edward A. Biden. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, the Company having been notified, its transfer stopped, and application made for new certificate.
NEW-YORK, No. 17 South-st.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices.
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

ROSE ENGINE-LATHES FOR SALE.—Are in perfect working order, and will be sold cheap. Apply to H. VASSEUR, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

PERSONAL.

"100,"—ST. NICHOLAS, UNTIL WEDNESDAY. Write, and meet me immediately. MOTT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by an experienced and trustworthy young woman, to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; no objections to assist in the care of children, or to go a short distance in the country. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, tidy young woman a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 25 Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a person who understands English and American cooking, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game of all knds; is also a good baker of all kinds of bread and pastries; can give eight years of the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 23 Bond-st., until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best reference. Call for two days at No. 330 9th-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, or address, No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16½ East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK; would assist with the washing. A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for her cook, who is perfect in all its branches. Can be seen until the 12th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 48 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Scotch young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, to do plain cooking, or the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Prefers a steady place. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st., first floor, near Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable German Protestant girl, in an American private family; speaks English very well, but prefers to be where there is other German help. Good references given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs; the best City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, who is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; has City references from her last place. Call at No. 131 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

AS GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent girl as above, with seven years' City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS.—An experienced woman desires a situation as good cook and assistant in the washing and ironing of a respectable private family; she is at liberty to advertise from her present place, No. 29 Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, either in the City or country, by a neat, smart, respectable girl, to do cooking, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, plain cook; obliging, competent, and trustworthy; best of references. Apply at No. 21 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, OR AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, in City or country, by a willing aud obliging young woman; is a good meat and vegetable cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of references. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation to do housework, cooking, washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call at No. 41 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had care of young children for the last 14 years; lived 10 years in her last place. Apply at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as children's nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 54 2–th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to wait upon a lady, or to take care of children; can embroider and do fine sewing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 58 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses, and children's clothes. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young respectable girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of a lady; understands dressmaking and family sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has several years' reference from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room, near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as first-class waitress; has many years' experience and over two years' unexceptionable reference from her last place; would go as chambermaid in a respectable private family. Call at or address No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as waitress; is very neat and tidy, and thoroughly competent; refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply to the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady accustomed to the care of children, management of servants, and all housekeeping matters; not particular whether City or country. Address C. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also, on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a middle-aged man, as coachman; is sober and honest, and understands the care of horses perfectly well; has lived over ten years in his last situation; can give the best of City reference. Address J. J., No. 88 East 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., or No. 840 Broadway, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in the paper or stationery business, by a young man who has had a long experience; willing to begin with a small salary; best reference from last employer. Address STATIONER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A strong, active young man, in the country, as groom, or will work on a farm; in fact, is capable of any kind of work about a gentleman's place. Wages no object. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as waiter in a private family, or as footman and to assist at waiting on table; has good City references; three years in last place. Call at or address No. 24 East 19th-st., Room No. 10.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as waiter; is a first-class waiter, and can give unexceptionable references from his last employer. Apply to C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter in a first-class boarding-house or restaurant. A note addressed to J. G., Station A, Post-office, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTtante sachant faire les robes, lingerie, et coiffer, coudre a la machine, &c., désire se placer dans une bonne famille; à bonnes recommendations. S'adresser No. 50 ue Frankfort, 3me. étage.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, OF GOOD ADDRESS, in a store. Wages, $2 a week. Apply at No. 498 Broadway.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-FINisher. A good workman can have steady and plenty of work. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as first-class cook, and the other as laundress, in a gentleman's family, a short distance from the City; they must come well recommended. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER. Salary liberal. Six men as deck hands, coal passers and firemen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Agents are meeting with extraordinary success with Mrs. STEPHENS' great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is embellished with over two hundred illustrations. Two volumes, royal octavo, 496 pages each; $2 50 per volume. Sold only by regularly appointed agents, to whom exclusive territory will be given. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. For terms of agency, &c., address, J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied (gratuitously) with competent teachers. Teachers wanted for the following orders: LADIES—No. 329, French (native) and music, $600, *Conn.*; 339, French, (native,) music, English, $650, *Mo.* GENTS—No. 341, classics, etc., $450, *L. I.*; No. 342, *music*, (private pupils,) *City*; 341, English, $500, *N. J.*; 344, piano and vocalization, *N. Y.*
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room on the first floor. References given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad dépôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a large four-story, first-class, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 44 Pine-st., in the basement. Also, for sale very cheap, house No. 180 East 21st-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry; possession immediately; rent at the rate of $500. For particulars, call on the premises of CYRUS W. PRICE.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—VERY ELIGIBLE LARGE, CHEAP floors, and a very finely situated corner store. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 141 East 38th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three-story, high basement. Address Box No. 19, Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 486 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome-st., where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to ther entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES. The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.

NO. 486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST., UP STAIRS. OPPOSITE E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S.

V. W. WICKES, JR.,
No. 486 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments.
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AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

A LARGE STOCK OF WELL-SELECTED DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, TOGETHER WITH THE FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL AND LEASE OF PREMISES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

GEORGE W. KELSEY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862, at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the Drug and Botanical Herb store, No. 212 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, together with the fixtures, lease, good-will, &c., of the premises.

No better business location in the vicinity of New-York can be found than the one now offered for sale; a large business in selling drugs, herbs, root-beer, patent medicines, &c., &c., having been carried on upon the premises for many years.

The entire contents will be sold to one person, if a reasonable starting offer is made; otherwise, the stock, fixtures, lease, &c., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUPERB GILT AND ORMOLU
ODORS, WORK-BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, GLOVE-BOXES,
REAL SEVRES CARD-RECEIVERS,
MENE AND MOIGNIEZ BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
FRENCH VASES,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
BISQUE STATUETTES,
And many other superb French goods just arrived, to be peremptorily sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) 12th inst., at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 158 BROADWAY.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
Receiver's sale of seventy-five Wells' Patent
ROCKING, RECEPTION AND RECLINING CHAIRS,
By D. W. IVES & CO., at No. 625 Broadway,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock,
A superb stock of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany chairs, to close the partnership, by order of the Receiver. These well-known and elegant chairs, in every style, admirably adapted for presents; are most comfortable, graceful and useful, and are made especially of the very best materials, being the most desirable sitting, rocking and reclining chairs known, and special attention is requested, as all further construction of these chairs will be suspended for the present by the patentee. On exhibition the day before sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of late importations, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, viz.:
Marble and bronze clocks;
China and Parian vases;
Bronze groups and figures;
Bohemian glass-ware;
Decorated China Dinner-sets;
Decorated China tea-sets;
And a general variety of choice goods. For particulars, see catalogue, at sale.
N. B. An invoice of accordeons and musical-boxes will be sold at commencement of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.
COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BRONZES, RICH VASES, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell to-morrow, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 152 21st-st., west of 6th-av., the entire handsome rosewood, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture of the house, comprising the finest assortment of pictures and works of art offered at auction this season. Also, rich China, ruby engraved glassware, silver, &c. The whole will be sold by catalogue, without reserve. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS, FURS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, December 12, at 11 o'clock, at our sales room No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of Administrator, without reserve, ten magnificent Camel's Hair Shawls, consisting of long and square shawls and scarf costing from $200 to $500 each, will be sold to the highest bidder to close the estate. Also at 12 o'clock, to close advances, several pieces diamond jewelry, set in bracelets, &c.; 2 elegant embroidered Affghans, made of zephyr worted, Hudson Bay sable cape, one mink cape and muffs, and one real ermine cape.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Household Furniture, consisting of carpets, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oak corner stand and back settee, iron bedsteads, &c., with a small invoice of glassware, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWers for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,750 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:
8,000 Acres on the Gulquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.
3,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.
2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 100 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.
450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers; about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.
300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.
The above water powers, both with respect to their position and capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber and other commodities, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.
Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.
Signed, S. W. BABBIT, Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES,
Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with freesone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20 x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEdium size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR HOME—AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, of one to twenty acres each. Payable $1 a week. Also, village lots at $10 each. Send for a circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND 2¼ ACRES of land, finely located, within 100 yards of the Passaic River at North Belleville, N. J. Address PETER JORALEMON, Belleville, N. J.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No 50 Wall-st.

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WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
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J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
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CURRANT WINE—OF A VERY SUPERIOR quality, at $1 50 per gallon or 25 cents per bottle, delivered on receipt of price. Address
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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from banks, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review*, &c.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

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CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
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INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 10 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $2,000 to $5,000, is wanted to take the place of a retiring partner, in an established wholesale crockery trade, ing partner, in an established wholesale crockery trade, done mostly for cash, and which will yield a good profit on the investment. Any desirous of engaging may address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.

"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

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No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 48 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 20, 1862, No. 1,373, for $852 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 263 Pearl-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the City of Brooklyn will receive sealed proposals up to the 20th inst., for the purchase of $150,000 of the Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, known as the "FOURTH-AVENUE BONDS," to be addressed to "Fourth-avenue Commissioners," care N. B. MORSE, Esq., City Treasurer, Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to date of payment of dividend.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.

jy4-law6mF*
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF OF-ficers of the Union Dime Savings Bank, held at Banking-Room No. 426 Canal-st., Dec. 10, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Our late associate, JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, has been taken from us by death, and we to-day take official notice of the vacancy thus created in our Board, it is proper, and in accordance with our feelings, that we should give expression to our appreciation of, and respect for our departed friend, and sympathy for his bereaved family: therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate and friend, JOSEPH W. KELLOGG, we lose an agreeable and pleasant companion, an earnest, active, and valuable member of the Board, and we hereby tender to his family and friends our sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, properly attested, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

E. V. HOUGHWO—T,
President
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary

AMUSEMENTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The third of the Series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....................Wm. Wheatley.
Last week but one of
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will appear this
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862,
as
FEBRO THE BROKER,
On the revival, after an
INTERVAL OF EIGHT YEARS,
In Dr. Bird's great play, entitled the
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA,
Now produced with
NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. FORREST will be supported by the following
SUPERIOR CAST:

Antonio de Caberero....................Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Ramon....................Mr. J. McCullough
Marquis de Palmero....................Mr. L. R. Shewell
Pablo....................Mr. J. G. Burnett
Francisco....................Mr. G. Becks
Fernando....................Mr. J. W. Collier
Mendoza....................Mr. J. Canoll
Silvano....................Mr. C. Kingsland
Juana, daughter of Mendoza....................Mme. Ponisi
Leonor, daughter of Febro....................Mrs. J. H. Allen
Musical Director........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1862,
In consequence of the triumphant success of
MATILDA HERON,
In the character of EDITH, in the new drama of
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
It will be repeated for
THE SECOND TIME.

The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE.

Comédie en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience (adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862.

LE PIANO DE BERTHE.

Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée à Paris au le théatre du Gymnase.

Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between F. R. WALKER, THOS. MANAHAN and GEO. W. MILLER, at No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York, was dissolved on the 21st November, 1862, by mutual consent. The indebtedness of the late firm will be settled by me, and all amounts due them must be paid to me. I still continue the business at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the favors of my former customers.

F. R. WALKER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN of education and experience will find a rare chance in a specialty practice of enormous income. Must have cash capital, at least $3,000. Apply, Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.

Instead of being at the University Medical College, as announced, the report of the labors of the Institute in behalf of orphans and half-orphans of patriot soldiers will be made by the Corresponding Secretary, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ P. M., at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from 3d-av. All are invited to attend.

DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT. (FRIDAY,)
NINTH TIME,
Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive five-act Comic Drama,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Wyndham Otis....................Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry....................Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle....................Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford....................Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England....................Mr. Young
Bayley....................Mr. Parkes
Skeesck's, a boatman....................Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.
William....................Mr. Turner
Grabbles, a City policeman....................Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park ditto....................Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry....................Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle....................Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan....................Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens....................Mrs. Reeves

Last scene—THE LAKE AT CENTRAL PARK, WITH MIMIC BOAT RACES.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
SATURDAY,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,)
WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Congreve's
LOVE FOR LOVE,
as revised, altered and arranged by
MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY, (Last time,)
BOSOM FRIENDS.

In preparation—"The Way to Get Married" and "Pauline"
"Money," "The Clandestine Marriage," "Love and Money," and "School for Scandal" will be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.
GLORIOUS BENEFIT BILL.
FIRST BENEFIT
THIS SEASON OF
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
the
GREATEST LIVING DELINEATOR
of
IRISH LIFE,
and the only inheriter of
THE GENIUS, THE SPIRIT, THE HUMOR
of
TYRONE POWER.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, DEC. 12,
being his first benefit this season,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear as
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
NEIL FLAHERTY,
ANDY GENTIGAN,
and as
PHIL MULLIGAN,
with an Irish Jig and several Irish Songs.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
as
SERAPHINA YERNIA SPROUT,
with the song of "Yankee Fixings;"
And also as
PRINCE DOLOROSO.
THREE CHARMING PIECES.
1.—SHANDY MAGUIRE.
(First time this season.)
2.—LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
(First time this season.)
3.—PRINCE DOLOROSO.

IRVING HALL,
MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 13,
For the accommodation of
FAMILIES, SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price.

Tickets for sale at the following Music stores: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 B'way; Hall & Sons, No. 543 B'way; Firth & Pond, No. 547 B'way; Scharfenberg & Lewis', No. 769 B'way; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall. Doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 12½.

The following celebrated artists will assist Miss Carreno:
Miss JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$165
Second Cabin Passage....................100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$140
Second Cabin Passage....................80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday............Dec. 13
KANGAROO....................Saturday............Dec. 20
EDINBURGH....................Saturday............Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM-ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau....................$50 00
Passage money to Havana....................70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel (to follow the G. S. ADAMS,) will sail on or about the 5th of January next.

For freight, apply to
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GALA NIGHT.
SEVENTEENTH OPERA NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½.
ERNANI. FAVORITA. DINORAH.

The ticket offices are open for securing seats for this gala night and Monday's closing night. Tickets can also be obtained for to-morrow's Ballo Maschera Matinée.

GRAND COMBINATION AND GALA NIGHT.

On which occasion the following extraordinary attraction will be offered to the public.

The performance will commence with Verdi's celebrated Opera of
ERNANI.
MADAME LORINI
Will make her first appearance, as Elvira, in a rôle in which she has achieved a most flattering success in the principal theatres of Europe.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI....................ERNANI
AMODIO..........CARLO | SUSINI..........SYLVA

During the evening
MLLE. CORDIER
Will perform the popular
SHADOW ARIA FROM DINORAH.

The performance will conclude with the entire fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
In which
GUERRABELLA and BRIGNOLI
have created so much sensation, it having been found impossible to comply with the general request for a repetition of the entire opera.

Conductor and Musical Director............Signor Muzio

NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Gala Night, the performances will commence at 7½
TO MORROW, at 1 o'clock,
BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE.
On MONDAY next, Dec. 15.
POSITIVELY THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
in consequence of the opening of the season in Philadelphia, when will be given Bellini's Opera of
I PURITANI,
in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time in America, the brilliant rôle of ELVIRA, supported by the best artists of the company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE,
For the first and only time on the same matinée,
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.
When will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:

GUERRABELLA....Amelia | CORDIER..........Oscar
MORENSI..........Ulrica | BRIGNOLI..........Richard
AMODIO..Reinhart | BARILI Tom | DUBREUL...Samuel

MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged in the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserve seats.

Tickets for the Matinée, commencing to-day, can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Conductor and Musical Director............Signor MUZIO
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
I PURITANI.
Mlle. CORDIER..........as..........ELVIRA

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director....................CARL ANSCHUTZ
FIFTY-SEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
Comic Opera, in three acts, for this night only,
CZAR AND CARPENTER,
Supported by the entire strength of the company.

The unqualified success which the rendition of this Opera has achieved has enlisted an
EXPRESS DEMAND FOR ITS REPETITION.

Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 25 cents extra; family circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16,
NEW ORATION
BY
MR. MASON JONES.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.

ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.

Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. MASON JONES.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) AT NEWARK.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16—Academy of Music, New-York.
AN ENTIRELY NEW ORATION.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—Clifton, Staten Island. *Subject*—DEAN SWIFT.

Communications for Mr. MASON JONES to be addressed to him at the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' NEW ORATION. *The European Aspects of the American Rebellion*, now on sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. None will be sold at the doors, on the evening.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' ORATION, on TUESDAY next, at the Academy of Music, to be had at Hall & Son's music-store, No. 543 Broadway. None will be sold at the doors on the evening of the Oration.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' ORATION at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY next, can now be purchased at Brentano's book-store, No. 636 Broadway. None sold at the Academy, on the evening.

TICKETS FOR THE ORATION OF MR. MASON JONES, Academy of Music, TUESDAY next, to be had at Horace Waters' music-store, No. 481 Broadway. They should be applied for immediately.

TICKETS FOR THE LOYAL ORATION of MR. MASON JONES, next TUESDAY, at the Academy of Music, can now be had at the Book-stand of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TICKETS FOR THE GREAT, PATRIOTIC ORATION of MR. MASON JONES, on TUESDAY, at the Academy, to be had of Mr. Adams, Railway Ticket-office, Metropolitan Hotel.

MR. MASON JONES—TICKETS FOR HIS International Lecture on *The American Rebellion*, on TUESDAY next, to be had at the Astor House.

TICKETS FOR MR. MASON JONES' NEW ORATION on *The European Aspects of the American Rebellion*, will be on sale at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY next. None will be sold at the doors on the evening of the Oration—TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Bourcicault's Great Irish Drama,
Bourcicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
is a perfect success. It is received by crowded audiences
WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
and is beyond doubt the most interesting and exciting drama
EVER PRESENTED TO THE MUSEUM PATRONS.

Every character in the piece is sustained with a naturalness and perfection unsurpassed, while the scenery is
BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIOLINIST,
Mr. F. HAP-E-MAN, will perform a great variety of tricks on the violin, imitating birds, dogs, cats, and other animals, and play on two violins at once, at intervals during the Day and Evening.

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, &c., &c.

Also to be seen,
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of
JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
For ladies and children.
The grand fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.

"The most beautiful scenic piece ever witnessed."

Gorgeous scenery, splendid dresses, wonderful tricks, and transformations, elaborate properties and beautiful music.

The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will be on exhibition
A SHORT TIME LONGER.

FAIRS.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 8 to 13, 1862,
At the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

A FAIR FOR THE GOOD SHEPHERD FREE CHURCH, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector, is now open at No. 758 Broadway, above 8th-st. Give the ladies a call.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 26½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Warroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron plate; made to order; been in use seven months; fully guaranteed; cost $600—for $250, including stool and cover. Also, parlor furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best. Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $135, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Intelligence from Gen. Burnside's Army.

Proposition for a National Armory at Weehawken.

Further Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

The President's Message Considered in the House.

Message from the President Regarding the Indian Convicts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

THE NEWS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

All other topics, of course, lose their interest here to-night, beside that of our military operations on the Rappahannock. The successful passage of that river by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the Army of the Potomac, are events too profoundly important not to claim the whole attention of the Government and the public. Yet, feeling is far from finding vent in expressions of demonstrative exultation. So entire is confidence in Gen. BURNSIDE and his veterans, that nobody really anticipated a reverse; and yet, so bitter has been our experience in the past that few dared hope for instant success. A stranger in Washington to-night would scarcely know that the city has just received information of the successful issue of one of the most momentous enterprises of the war.

The news of the occupation of Fredericksburgh by the Army of the Potomac was received by Gen. McCLELLAN while at a dinner given him at WILLARD'S by Mr. COX, of Ohio, and several other gentlemen whose fraternal sympathies for "our wayward sisters" have been supposed to outweigh their filial affection for the country that gave them birth.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

It is positively affirmed that Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, sailed in the expedition of Gen. BANKS, unknown to any but those in the secret of the General's destination.

A NATIONAL ARMORY AND ORDNANCE DEPOT.

The Military Committee of the House has under consideration a proposition for the location of a National Armory and Ordnance dépôt at Weehawken, a short distance above Hoboken, on the Hudson River.

The Secretary of War and Chief Engineer TOTTEN are friendly to the measure, and Gen. RIPLEY, of the Ordnance Department, has written a letter to the same effect.

The majority of the Committee are understood to regard the proposition favorably, and expect to act on it finally on Tuesday next.

Gen. RIPLEY, in his letter to the Secretary of War, also recommends the establishment of an arsenal near Newark, and the use of a large tract of salt marshes for experimental gunnery. The appropriations proposed in the Committee for these purposes amount to nearly $900,000.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Senate Post-office Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized their Chairman to report in favor of the proposition for sounding for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor River.

INDIAN GOODS.

The bids for furnishing Indian goods to the Government were, to-day, opened by Commissioner DOLE, in the presence of the bidders, many of whom were from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The names of the bidders will be made public, and the contracts awarded to-morrow.

STRANGERS.

Among the strangers here are Parson BROWNLOW, Gen. MARKLE, of Pennsylvania, and Brig.-Gen. BUSTEED, of your City.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

THE ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, providing for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union, is not likely to be immediately and definitely acted upon by President LINCOLN, owing to all the circumstances attending the erection of the new State being of so much importance, in connection with the constitutional question, as to require profound consideration.

It was intimated in the debate in the House, recently, that the creation of this new State of Western Virginia was to be the inauguration of the policy of the Administration in regard to such formations of new States from States partly in rebellion; but this, from recently obtained information, is known to be untrue, nor was any one so advised by the Executive Department.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF UTAH.

Senator BROWNING to-day introduced a bill amendatory of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and provides that Justices of the Peace, Judges of Probate Courts, and all the civil officers of townships and counties shall be elected by a popular vote. It requires the enrolling and organizing of the militia and annuls certain acts of the Legislative Assembly inconsistent with this act. The design is to remove several causes of irritation and to restore the United States Courts to their original jurisdiction, and facilitate the administration o justice.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce into the House, to submit the proposition of President LINCOLN to the State of Missouri, that, upon the adoption by that State of a system for the immediate abolishment of Slavery therein, to take effect on or before the 1st day of January, 1864, the United States will provide for the compensation to loyal owners of the slaves therein to the extent of twenty million dollars in United States bonds, redeemable in thirty years; and will remove to some place out of the United States, and colonize, such of the emancipated slaves as shall elect to leave the State.

THE PATENT-OFFICE.

In response to the resolution of Mr. CALVERT, the Commissoner of Patents has reported that the appropriations unexpended Jan. 1, 1862, amounted to $34,377 76: that the sum actually expended since that time was $35,746 69—an excess of $1,368 93 over the appropriation. Added to this are claims due and unpaid amounting to $374 33, making $1,743 26 taken from the appropriation of the current fiscal year transferred by law to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HOLLOWAY reports that other outstanding claims have been presented by contributions to the annual report and others, which were referred to the Commissioner of Agriculture for payment out of the appropriation of the present year, under the full belief that they would be immediately provided for, and, consequently, no note was made of them; they, with others not yet presented, will probably swell the excess of liabilities to a sum not much short of $4,000.

Accompanying, is an opinion by the Attorney-General, to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture may pay the excess out of current appropriations; or, if that appropriation will be exhausted by current expenditures, he may properly refuse to pay it, and include it in his estimates for the next appropriation.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Commander FITZHUGH and Lieut. H. E. MULLIN, have been ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, JOSEPH P. CONTHONY, has been ordered to steamer *Columbia*.

Acting Master, JOHN R. GIDDINGS, has been ordered to the steamer *Hendrik Hudson*.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In case Mr. SMITH retires from the Secretaryship of the Interior, Indiana will earnestly insist that the vacancy shall be filled by one of her own citizens.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The President, *pro tem*, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, relative to the purchase of lands near the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Ordered to be printed.

Messrs. HALE, of N. H., (Rep.,) and SUMNER, of Mass., (Rep.,) presented petitions protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Messrs. KING, of N. Y., (Rep.,) POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and HOWARD, of Mich., (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of a General Bankrupt Act.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing Surat cotton to be imported into the United States upon the payment of the same duties as for cotton imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Territorial Government of Utah, and to facilitate the administration of justice in said territory. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to facilitatec the medical examination of invalid soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps of the army.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to appointments in the navy, providing for their confirmation by the Senate in regard to volunteer appointments, the same as regular appointments,

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the bill so as to confine its operations to future appointments.

The amendment, after some discussion, was adopted.

Mr. HALE then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Motion agreed to.

A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Lieut. GEORGE W. MORRIS, for the determined valor and heroism he displayed in defence of the sloop-of-war *Cumberland* against the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*; also recommending a vote of thanks to Lieut. GEORGE L. WORDEN, for the skill and gallantry exhibited by him in the battle between the *Monitor* and rebel steamer *Merrimac*. Referred to the Naval Committee.

A communication was also received from the President, in answer to the resolution of the Senate calling for information and evidence relative to the Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota. Ordered to be printed.

The resolution relative to the arbitrary arrests of certain citizens of Delaware, was then taken up and debated at considerable length.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to authorize the survey of a route for telegraphic communication between San Francisco and the Amoor River, in Asia.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a message recommending that JOHN L. WORDEN receive the thanks of Congress by resolution, for his gallant conduct on the *Monitor*, in combat with the *Merrimac*, such thanks being necessary, under the law, to advance him one grade on the naval list of officers of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEDGWICK of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to adjust the appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department, so as to correspond with the recent reorganization of the Department. It makes no new appropriations.

The bill passed.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following new law, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed, if the exigencies of the public service will admit of it, to provide a United States vessel-of-war, to convoy in safety from the attack of the rebel cruiser *Alabama*, or any other pirate vessel, any ship or ships that shall contain corn, flour and other provisions intended as a free offering by the citizens of the United States to the starving poor of England; and that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York and of other maritime cities of the United States shall notify the Secretary of the Navy at what time such vessels shall be ready to sail.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that he himself had given notice of a bill to to that effect. A mere resolution passed by the House would not insure the purpose designed.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the French bark *Jules et Marie*. It appropriates $9,500 as full compensation for damages received in the collision between the vessel and the United States steamer *San Jacinto* in November last, the fault being in the latter, which failed to reverse her engines.

The bill passed.

The bill passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the authorities of convenient States for the custody and employment of persons convicted of penitentiary offences in the District of Columbia, the Penitentiary of this District now being used for arsenal purposes. The bill also legalizes the late removal of its inmates to the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING asked leave to report a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, and desired that a day should be assigned for its consideration.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the Select Committee on that subject had expired with the former session of Congress, and would have to be revived.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, to state what number of soldiers, regulars and volunteers, have been placed on the army roll; what regiments have not been paid up to the 1st of December, 1862; what regiments remain unpaid, and how long they have been without pay; whether the money appropriated by Congress for their pay, clothing and subsistence, has been spent for any other purposes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment qualifying the call by adding "if such information is not incompatible with the public interests," and in this form the resolution was adopted.

Mr. YEATMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following, to lie over for future consideration:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) that the Proclamation of the President of the 22d of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of emancipation as indicated in the Proclamation is not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, is not well chosen as a war measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free Government.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by a vote of 94 against 45.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. The examination of Gen. McClellan was resumed. The question propounded yesterday by the Court, and which was laid over till to-day, at the request of Gen. McClellan, was again read to the witness as follows:

Q.—You have said that troops were retained for the defence of Washington; did those plans provide for a force to be retained from the troops then under your command; and, if so, how large was the force to be retained, and what troops were to comprise it?

A.—The troops to be retained for the defence of Washington were almost entirely from those under my immediate command, and I cannot give from memory alone an accurate statement of their position and strength; on the 1st of April, I think it was, I wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, giving full information in regard to these points; I have not a copy of that letter with me, but will submit it to the Court as soon as I can secure it; the force left disposable for the defence of Washington was about 70,000 men, independently of the corps of Gen. McDOWELL.

Q.—Does the letter to which you refer disclose what portion of these troops, 70,000 in number, were present and fit for duty, and, if it does not, state your knowledge on the subject.

A.—The letter does not; my recollection is that the numbers stated in the letter were present with their regiments; I cannot answer the question without referring to the returns, which I will do.

Q.—Explain what you refer to as the dependencies—term used in the letter of Washington.

A.—I referred to either of the approaches to Washington, both in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and by the Shenandoah Valley. The instructions given in regard to the posting of these troops, contemplated posting the mass of them in the vicinity of Manassas, and on the line of the Manassas Gap roadway, near Front Royal, so that the whole force would be available on either approach to the city. On the 1st of April, the date of the letter referred to, I wrote a letter of instructions to Gen. BANKS, for his guidance in posting troops in front of Washington, which letter would be a more full answer to the question than the general one I have given, which I will also submit to the Court if they desire it.

Q.—Gen. McDowell having made known to the Court that in his opinion it was safe and proper for him to proceed to coöperate with you against Richmond, and having yielded his purpose so to do only in obedience to higher orders, you will state your judgment as to the soundness of that opinion, and the military propriety of that purpose on the part of Gen. McDowell to that end. You will inform the Court what, in your judgment, was the object of Jackson's movement against Banks on or about the 4th of May, and what were the probabilities of the success of that movement, if left unaided by the forces of the enemy at Richmond, and if Richmond were at the time additionally threatened by McDowell's coöperating with you. What force had the enemy to spare at that time to aid Jackson, or otherwise to threaten Washington. What were the probabilities of the force so disposed watching Washington, and in what time, and in what manner?

A.—I think that Gen. McDowell was correct in his opinion that it was safe and proper for him to unite with the Army of the Potomac; I think that immediately after the occupation of Hanover Court-house by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, there was no rebel force of any consequence between Hanover Court-house and Gen. McDowell; I think that the main object of Jackson's movement against Gen. Banks was to prevent reinforcements from being sent to the Army of the Potomac, and expressed that opinion, in a telegram to the President, within a day of the time I received information of Jackson's movements; I think that if Gen. McDowell had moved direct upon Hanover Court-house, instead of in the direction of Front Royal, Jackson would have rapidly retraced his steps to join the main rebel army at Richmond; with a strong army of our own in the vicinity of Richmond, and threatening it, I do not think the rebels would have detached a sufficient force to seriously endanger Washington.

Q.—Had Gen. McDowell knowledge of your letter to the President, and that it communicated information as to the strength and position of the troops left to cover Washington?

A.—I do not think that he had; I sent him a copy.

Q.—Had Gen. McDowell knowledge of the facts disclosed in the communication, either derived from consultations with you or otherwise, especially in respect to the number of troops left to cover Washington?

A.—I think he had a general knowledge of the facts, resulting from different conversations which we had, but probably not a full knowledge as to the number of troops left.

Q.—State, as nearly as you can, what knowledge he had on that point.

A.—I cannot pretend to recollect; being busy in the details of an expedition so large as the one referred to, and holding so many conversations, it is impossible for me to remember what was communicated to Gen. McDowell; no one, however, knew so well as myself the details.

Q.—Did you, in your consultation, of which Gen. McDowell was a party, talk over the number of troops which would be left when you should move with the bulk of the army to the Peninsula?

A.—Yes.

Q. What was the largest number of troops suggested by any corps commander to be left to cover Washington, with its dependencies? And in this connection, state, if you can, the number proposed by Gen. McDowell.

A.—My recollection of the suggestions as to the forces to be left, varied from forty to fifty thousand; I think Gen. McDowell proposed the latter number. Of one thing I am confident—that with the facts fresh in my mind, I thought that I left more than was suggested by any corps commander.

QUESTIONS BY GEN. M'DOWELL.

Q.—After Jackson marched to attack Gen. Banks, did not forces leave Richmond to reinforce him before he joined the enemy's line, and had you not reliable information that such was the case, and did you not so report to the Government?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect of this, Was not an understanding up to the time you changed the order of embarkation and directed Sumner's corps to precede that of Gen. McDowell?

A.—I think it was.

BY THE COURT.

Q.—Were the other corps commanders beside Gen. McDowell advised or informed in any way by you as to the position and number of the forces to be left for the defence of Washington?

A.—They were not informed in writing, only in general conversation; my recollection is that I talked over the matter with him individually and collectively.

Q.—Will the witness please state if the force to be left in the Shenandoah Valley was included in the number for the defence of Washington?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can the witness state, from memory, about the strength of the command to be left in the Shenandoah Valley.

A.—I cannot now recall it; but the letter of instructions to Gen. BANKS, to which I have already referred, will give information on that whole subject.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that one corps, designed to be employed in your movement by the route of the Peninsula, was to be left to cover Washington until the first corps was sent off to the Peninsula, should be opposed by the enemy's force falling back from Gordonsville, and if so, was Gen. McDowell left behind for that duty?

A.—The means of water transportation had rendered it necessary to embark the army in successive positions, and the idea was to leave a corps or more which would be the last to embark in position to cover Washington so long as there was danger of its being attacked by the enemy. Before I left Washington I was satisfied that it was not then in danger, and I directed SUMNER'S corps to be embarked before Gen. McDowell's, for the reason I wished to employ Gen. McDowell's corps as a unit. I did not leave Gen. McDowell's corps behind for the purpose of covering Washington, but expected it to follow me the moment the transportation for it was ready.

Neither the Court or Gen. DcDowell having any further questions to propound to the witness, Gen. McClellan was requested to lay the paper to which reference had been made before the Court at as early a moment as possible, and also for a day or two to hold himself in readiness to appear before them again, if further testimony should be desired.

Major-Gen. KEYES was next examined in regard to his knowledge of the different conversations which had been referred to as having been held between Gen. McCLELLAN and the different corps commanders, but nothing new was elicited.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED.

In our report of the proceedings on Wednesday in Gen. McDOWELL'S Court of Inquiry, we gave an abstract of certain documents which he submitted. They have so important a bearing upon the case, and shed so much light upon the secret history of the war, that we give them in full:

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell, Commanding:

SIR: For the present, and until further orders, you will consider the National Capital as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of position for the discharge of this primary duty.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Aquia Creek:

The President directs that you should not throw your force across the Rappahannock at present, but that you should get your bridges and transportation all ready, and wait further orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding Department of Rappahannock:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform you that you can occupy Fredericksburgh with such force as in your judgment may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not with a view to make a forward movement.

H. VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector-General United States Army.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. George D. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac, before Richmond:

Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers, than by a land march.

In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, Gen. McDOWELL has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route. He is ordered—keeping himself alwrys in position to cover the capital from all possible attack—so to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to coöperate so as to establish this communication as soon as possible. By extending your right wing to the north of Richmond, it is believed that this communication can be safely established, either north or south of the Pamunkey River. In any event, you will be able to prevent the main body of the enemy's forces from leaving Richmond and falling in overwhelming force upon Gen. McDOWELL. He will move with between thirty-five and forty thousand men.

A copy of the instructions to Major-Gen. McDOWELL are with this. The specific task assigned to his command has been to provide against any danger to the capital of the Nation. At your earnest call for reinforcements, he is sent forward to coöperate in the reduction of Richmond, but charged in attempting this not to uncover the City of Washington, and you will give no orders, either before or after your junction, which can keep him out of position to cover this city. You and he will communicate with each other by telegraph or otherwise as frequently as may be necessary for efficient coöperation.

When Gen. McDOWELL is in position on your right, his supplies must be drawn from West Point, and you will instruct your Staff officers to be prepared to supply him by that route.

The President directs that Gen. McDOWELL retain the command of the Department of the Rappahannock, and of the forces with which he moves forward.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 17, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department of the Rappahannock:

GENERAL: Upon being joined by SHIELD'S Division, you will move upon Richmond by the general route of the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, coöperating with the forces under Gen. McCLELLAN, now threatening Richmond from the line of the Pamunky and York rivers. While seeking to establish as soon as possible a communication between your left wing and the right wing of Gen. McCLELLAN, you will hold yourself always in such position as to cover the Capital of the Nation against a sudden dash by any large body of the rebel forces.

Gen. McCLELLAN will be furnished with a copy of these instructions, and will be directed to hold himself in readiness to establish communication with your left and to prevent the main body of the enemy's army from leaving Richmond and throwing itself upon your column before a junction between the two armies is effected. A copy of his instructions in regard to the employment of your forces is annexed.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May 20, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding Army of the Potomac, White House, Va.:

I have received the orders of the Secretary of War to move with the army under my command and coöperate with yours in the reduction of Richmond, and also a copy of his instructions to you in relation to that coöperation. Maj.-Gen. SHIELDS will join me to-day as soon as the necessary preparations for the march can be completed, which I think will be by the 24th inst. We shall set forward in the general direction ordered.

There is in front of us to impede our advance the secession army of the Rappahannock, so called, under the command of J. R. ANDERSON, of the Tredegar Iron Works. His force is from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mostly South Carolina and Georgia troops. We should engage this force on our first day's march, as they are within six or eight miles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and in a position of considerable strength. It is my purpose to turn their position by throwing a large force on their left flank, and cut off their opportunity of reserving any reinforcements from the the direction of Gordonsville, and at the same time endeavor to save the railroad bridges. If this can be done another channel of supplies can be had for the forces going against Richmond, that cannot fail giving great relief to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of your army and facilitate your operations. We cannot rely on this at present, because they now occupy the line, and I am told are preparing to destroy the bridges if they are forced to fall back.

I beg to ask to what extent can I rely on coöperation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add twelve thousand to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and to what point can you cause supplies to be placed for my command, and by what date can I count on finding them there ready for me? I shall require subsistence for thirty-eight thousand men, and forage for eleven thousand animals.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding Department.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Major-General McDowell:

Gen. FREMONT has been ordered, by telegraph, to move to Franklin and Harrisonburgh, to relieve Gen. BANKS, and capture or destroy JACKSON and EWELL'S forces. You are instructed, laying aside, for the present, the movement on Richmond, to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line, or in advance of the line, of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the force of JACKSON and EWELL, either in coöperation with Gen. FREMONT, or, in case want of supplies or transportation interfered with his movement, it is believed that the force which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone. The information thus far received here makes it probable that, if the enemy operates actively against Gen. BANKS, you will not be able to count upon much assistance from him, but may have even to release him. Reports received this moment are that BANKS is fighting with EWELL, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, May 24, 1862.

His Excellency the President:

I obeyed your order immediately; for it was positive and urgent, and, perhaps, as a subordinate, there I ought to stop. But I trust I may be allowed to say something in relation to the subject, especially in view of your remark that everything depends upon the celerity and vigor of my movements. I beg to say that coöperation between Gen. FREMONT and myself to cut off JACKSON and EWELL is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility; next, that I am entirely beyond helping distance of Gen. BANKS, and no celerity or vigor will be available as far as he is concerned; next, that by a glance at the map it will be seen that the line of retreat of the enemy's forces up the valley is shorter than mine to go against him. It will take a week or ten days for the force to get to the valley by the route which will give it food and forage, and by that time the enemy will have retreated. I shall gain nothing for you there and lose much for you here. It is therefore not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but I feel that it throws us all back, and from Richmond north we shall have all our large mass paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished.

I have ordered Gen. SHIELDS to commence the movement to-morrow morning. A second division will follow in the afternoon. Did I understand you aright that you wish that I personally should accompany the expedition?

Very respectfully, IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. M'DOWELL.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders. The change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you or to any one.

Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movements.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. M'DOWELL TO SECRETARY STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, May 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The President's order has been received and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. MCDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Major-Gen. McDowell:

In view of the operations of the enemy on the line of Gen. BANKS, the President thinks that the whole force you designate to move from Fredericksburgh should not be taken away, and he therefore directs that one brigade, in addition to the one designated to leave at Fredericksburgh, should be left there, this brigade to be the least effective of your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. M'COWELL TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

JUNE 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

For the third time I am ordered to join you, and hope this time to get through. In view of the remarks made with reference to my leaving you and not joining you before, by your friends, and of something I have heard as coming from you on that subject, I wish to say I go with the greatest satisfaction, and hope to arrive with my main body in time to be of service. McCALL goes in advance by water. I will be with you in ten days with the remainder by Fredericksburgh.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MANASSAS, June 12, 1862.

Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, Commanding Department of Virginia, before Richmond:

The delay of Major-Gen. BANKS to relieve the division of my command in the valley beyond the time I had calculated on, will prevent my joining you with the remainder of the troops I am to take below at as early a day as I named. My Third Division (McCALL'S) is now on the way. Please do me the favor to so place it that it may be in a position to join the others as they come down from Fredericksburgh.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Lancashire Sufferers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 4th, there appeared an extract from a communication from England, giving an affecting statement of the earnest faith and hope with which the poor starving operatives of Lancashire are turning their eyes toward this country for help in this fearful hour of their distress. There is no doubt that the ready and munificent succor which we sent to the famishing Irish in that year of terrible hunger, 1847, has inspired the famine-stricken masses in England with the belief that their hard case will awaken with us a kindred sympathy. Perhaps there is an idea latent among them that we shall be moved to their help not only by the same feelings we manifested toward the Irish, but by the additional consideration that their present condition is not attributable to the failure of a vital crop in Great Britain, but to their inability to procure the raw material of their very life and being from America, on which they depend for employment and sustenance. It would be a blessed and glorious act for this country to reach out its long arm across the Atlantic, and drop the manna of its benevolence into the hearts and homes of those famished myriads. Their eyes are unto us "as the eyes of a maid unto her mistress"—pale, pining eyes, pleading still with the eager speculation of hope. It would be a glorious and blessed thing, exceedingly and everlastingly, to give them songs in the night, with gifts from our immeasurable abundance.

In the great famine year of 1847, I went to Ireland on purpose to spy out the misery of the land, and to describe it on the spot to the American mind. I passed four days in Skibbereen, the most distressed district in the country, and saw such sights of human suffering as never will be effaced from my memory. From sun to sun, I was out among the hovels of the dead and dying, and while essaying to describe at night these spectacles, and to base upon them an appeal for American aid, the wailing cry from scores of famished creatures surrounding the little inn, made me feel as if every syllable I wrote was the call of an agonizing shriek for help. Among the scenes most indelibly daguerreotyped upon my mind, was the sight of a haggard, starving mother and her two almost naked children, looking through the large plate-glass of a baker's window at the loaves of bread piled up against it on the inside. Did human eyes ever look with such a hungry, devouring gaze! Did ever wolf's eyes set more gloutingly upon a lamb an inch beyond the reach of his claws! Within her was death coming, cold and slow. Behind that thin crystal partition was life, with the warm savor of its luxury. Her livid lips could almost reach it through the glass. Not quite. Then all the tantalized yearnings of hunger would rush into her eyes, and their steady, fierce glare upon the forbidden food, no artist could paint I saw sights ten times more painful than this; but none that I remember now more vividly. Indeed, this particular picture was revived a few days ago, with peculiar freshness, by a contrast between the condition of the poor Lancashire operatives and that of large communities in the West. While traveling in Central Illinois, a week or two since, I was told that the farmers living from ten to twenty miles from a railroad, were burning their ripe yellow corn in the ear for *fuel*; it being cheaper six cents a bushel than the current price of coal! There was the scene at the baker's window pictured even in that fact. I saw one of those Lancashire families—the father weak, wan and helpless; the mother blue-lipped and trembling with the famine fever, and around them clinging half a dozen famished children. I saw them in fancy standing outside that Western farmer's ruddy window looking, with eyes so hungry, so wistful and yawning in upon the blazing, crackling ears of ripe, yellow Indian corn piled upon his hearth, and surrounded by his family, thus lighted and warmed, as well as fed, by the superabundance of his fields. Did ever such extremes meet before in this world of wealth and poverty? What a luxury would a handful of these half-charred kernels be to that starving group looking in at the farmer's window? What would he say if he saw them there with their pale faces in very deed? What would he say? Why, "Go to my crib and take all you want and welcome," to be sure.

Now, there is the rub—to bring the Western farmer's crib to the cottage of the famishing Lancashire operatives. The farmer will give it. Who will convey it to the seaboard, and who thence across the Atlantic? The merchants and shipowners of New-York and Boston will answer the last question most generously. The men who laded heavily large ships with food for the starving Irish in 1847, have as many ships as then, and as much great-hearted sympathy for a similar mission to the sufferers of the sister isle. They will do their part in this work of mercy—make no doubt of that. The white pinions of their seagoing ships are ready for the flight on this errand of benevolence. There is a classical affinity in their movements to those of birds and bees bearing food to their young or to their hives. How beautiful on the mountain billows are their feet, are their wings, when hastening with succor to a distressed people beyond the sea! But not with ships have we first to do in this matter. The crib of the Western farmer is a thousand miles and more from the seaboard. Is there any flesh in the heart of the *Iron Horse?* Can he be reached by any human susceptibility, to do a work of good will without pay for humanity? Can we soften his midnight tread to the footsteps of mild charity? In other and better words, will the Railway Companies, permeating the Great West, and connecting with numerous lines running to the seaboard, do this one thing?—have they grace and goodness in their hearts to do this one thing—run an ordinary freight train one trip the length of their lines, laden with corn for the sufferers in England, without charge? Just one day's work of the iron horse without charge? It is an ill wind that blows no one any good; they are making a good thing in a business way out of the very troubles that have caused this distress in other lands. The whirlwind of this Civil War has blown them more than one additional million of money, in the transportation of soldiers, and food, and forage for the army. But for all that, we would not ask it as a matter of debt, or even of duty, but of generous humanity. If each of these Railway Companies will give one day's run of a freight train to this blessed work of charity, the farmers within ten miles of the line will fill the cars with corn, as their part of the work. See if they do not.

E. B.

WINTER GARDEN.—That delight of Irishmen and women, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, takes his first benefit this season to-night, appearing in three of his and his charming wife's most attractive entertainments—"Shandy Maguire," "Latest from New-York," and "Prince Doloroso." We need hardly bespeak for such an occasion an overflowing house.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM CALENDAR.—Friday, Dec. 12.—Nos. 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 4, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 71½, 73.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit Fives on the Bank of Orange, N. J., were in circulation last evening.

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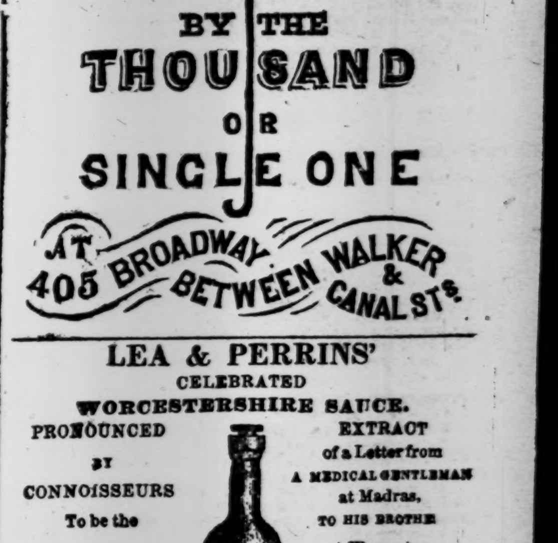

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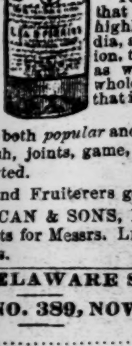

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $523,942.

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